

ARMY



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MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

THE rumors of MAXIMILIAN'S abdication, which for weeks past have been repeated from day to day in the newspapers of Europe and America, have at length taken definite shape. A New Orleans dispatch announces, in positive terms, that the ill-fated Prince, after executing a formal deed of abdication, by which Marshal BAZAINE was temporarily invested with the chief authority, was permitted to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe. Subsequent dispatches neither confirm nor contradict this story; but the probabilities are in favor of its correctness. There can be no doubt, we think, that MAXIMILIAN was prepared to abdicate as soon as he learned the failure of his wife's mission to the Emperor of France, and the refusal of the Pope to be reconciled to the spoiler of the Mexican Church. The brave resolutions attributed to him by the Paris *Moniteur* and the *Opinion*, were, we are convinced, without authority. The object of these and other French journals was to keep up appearances as long as possible, in the hope that something would turn up which would enable both Emperors to withdraw without total loss of prestige and dignity from the scene of their terrible fiasco.

The moment MAXIMILIAN learned that the Emperor of France could afford him no further assistance, and must even withdraw the French troops at present in Mexico, he must have known that his departure from that country was but a question of time. Throughout his brief and troubled reign, he has acted on the hypothesis that the French contingent was the support, not the source, of his empire; the latter, in imitation of NAPOLEON, he persistently traced to the free will of the Mexican people. It must be allowed to his credit that he aimed not so much to subjugate the country as to Mexicanize himself and his court, and so to found a lasting dynasty. He had hoped, until recently, that this policy would attach the Mexican people to his person and government, so that, when the French troops should withdraw, they would rally to his throne as the source of public safety and order. Disappointed in this hope; perceiving that the preparations for withdrawing the French troops were the signal for renewed activity among the Liberal leaders, and for public agitation, which betokens a national uprising the instant the people shall be left to themselves—thus disappointed and enlightened MAXIMILIAN had, probably, already made up his mind to abandon Mexico in advance of his allies, when he received news of the mission of Lieutenant-General SHERMAN and Mr. CAMPBELL. Had his mind been wavering before, this must have confirmed it. To hesitate longer would have been to court worse humiliations than he had yet endured. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to learn that the story of his abdication and departure from the country is fully confirmed.

So ends, or will soon end, NAPOLEON'S grand attempt to introduce an imperial form of government in Mexico as a barrier against the progress of Anglo-Saxon republicanism. Sad and humiliating as is the

history of the failure to MAXIMILIAN, the weight of disappointment and chagrin must fall upon the Emperor of France, whose ambition prompted the attempt, and to whose miscalculations and want of political sagacity the failure will be attributed. The estimable Prince, who exchanged a high position and enviable prospects at home for an uncertain crown, and who now returns to Europe bereft of the little brief authority which, even while he held it, was full of bitterness, cannot fail to awaken sympathy and regret even among those who opposed him. But no sympathy will be felt for NAPOLEON. His hollow plea of philanthropy toward a struggling people deceived no one when success seemed to be assured, and will deceive no one in the hour of his defeat.

As the Emperor attributes his want of success to the policy of the United States toward his protégé in Mexico, there have been apprehensions that the friendly relations which have so long existed between our Government and that of France might suffer interruption. We believe there is no ground for such apprehensions. It is true that some disagreeable diplomatic incidents have occurred in the course of recent negotiations, but nothing to disturb the good understanding of the two Governments. It was not to be expected that the Emperor would be overpleased with us for insisting, with so much polite persistency, upon the withdrawal of his troops from Mexico, after contributing so largely to the failure of his enterprise. But what can he do? If he were in a position to resent what the French newspapers are pleased to call our interference in Mexico, he would be able to bid us defiance in that country. He bends to fate, and bends with good grace outwardly, though, we may well believe, with anger and ill-will at heart.

But to France and to England, as nations, the change is a welcome one. They were tired and sick of the Mexican question. When NAPOLEON first sent his ships to Vera Cruz, the European press announced with a great flourish of trumpets that the Old World had again taken possession of the New. It proved a bad acquisition. Now, their mildest epithet for the scheme is "Quixotic," and those who then were loudest in its support, now find that they always doubted the "practical wisdom" of the step. Be this as it may, the press of Europe now agrees that the only question is, who shall assume the protectorate of Mexico in place of France? So far, we have seen but one answer to this question. The press of France and England are unanimous in calling upon the United States to take upon itself this important task. It is admitted that to any other European Power "Mexico would simply be a more hopeless burden, a more intolerable nuisance, than she has proved herself to the Emperor of France." "The United States, alone," says the organ of the English Tories, "are evidently pointed out by nature for the disagreeable task." It then urges that the United States should assume, without a day's unnecessary delay, the protectorate of Mexico. "No mere formal matter of treaties and agreements," it goes on to say, "with advice to be given on one side, with the moral certainty of its prompt rejection by the other; but a real, absolute, practical supervision—a protectorate which shall protect its ward not more from others than from herself." The London *Daily News* takes the same view, and asserts that any arrangement which promises to give Mexico a government capable of protecting life and property must be considered a benefit to that country, whether that government shall recognize JUAREZ or ORTEGA as its head. In

reviewing the history of the French occupation the *News* truly says that, in displacing President JUAREZ, the French deprived Mexico of the best chance it had enjoyed for many years of obtaining a strong government; while, in placing MAXIMILIAN on the throne, they only gave the country one faction the more. The only way, in the opinion of the European press, to remedy this mistake is for the United States to interfere as an ally and neighbor, and give the Mexican people an opportunity to restore order under a government of their own choosing.

The news of General SHERMAN'S mission had much to do with this change of opinion in Europe. It showed that the United States were in earnest; as a Paris correspondent writes, "it rendered the French Government journals almost speechless." They did not know how to treat the matter, whether to take it as an insult, or as perhaps affording a happy means of escape. Most of them say nothing. Not less perplexing was General SHERIDAN'S order. "This order," says the *Epoque*, "is a State paper." It proves, beyond a doubt, that a secret treaty, in which the American Government has sent forth its conditions, is already signed between the United States and JUAREZ; so that the first solution indicated by us seems, at least in some of its parts, to have a chance of being realized. Matters are ripe for a conclusion by a public treaty between the United States and JUAREZ. We are not particularly proud of that solution. If the gratification of seeing the troops return and the expedition finished was not above all regrets, we should feel some soreness at seeing an enterprise for which such great sacrifices have been made, concluded by a treaty between the declared enemy whom France has combated, and the secret one who has done all in its power to impede her, while she and her ally MAXIMILIAN are excluded from the definitive stipulations. But, in our opinion, matters are better thus; we may now wash our hands of all Mexican affairs, and we shall have no further pretext for interfering."

This we believe to be the real sentiment of France. She is relieved to be rid of Mexico and of MAXIMILIAN, and as the French troops will return home with the prestige of having beaten the Mexican forces in almost every engagement, though they have not accomplished the subjugation of the people, their countrymen will care little who succeeds them in the occupation of Mexico. That is a question for the United States to decide.

There is no longer room to doubt that the Government has, in a very energetic and even peremptory manner, made known to the French Emperor its wishes with regard to Mexican affairs. It has sent a dispatch to Minister BIGLOW directing him to make certain representations to the Emperor concerning the unexplained delay in carrying out the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

We observe in our matrimonial notices this week the marriage of Lieutenant-Commander J. N. MILLER, U. S. N., to Miss NELLIE C. COMSTOCK, daughter of the well-known Captain J. J. COMSTOCK, of this city. We hope that Lieutenant-Commander MILLER will fulfil his new obligations as well as he has already performed his duty to his country during the war. But few officers, if any, in the service can show a better record than Lieutenant-Commander MILLER. He performed much duty in iron-clads during the war, and commanded several, one of which was before Charleston.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

BEFORE a General Court martial, which convened at Mobile, Ala., pursuant to Special Orders, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, was tried Private THOMAS LARKINS, Company A, Third battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, on the charge of "offering violence to his superior officer" and "behaving himself with contempt and disrespect toward his superior officer." The accused being found guilty of the charges and specifications preferred against him, was sentenced to forfeit all pay and allowances that are or may become due to him, except the just dues of the laundress and sutler; to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such prison as the proper authority may direct for the remainder of his term of enlistment. Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, in the order publishing the proceedings of the Court-martial, makes the following remarks:

In the case of Private THOMAS LARKINS, Company A, Third battalion Fifteenth U. S. infantry, it appears by the testimony that the prisoner, while in a state of beastly intoxication, was submitted to a "ducking" by the officer preferring the charges, Lieutenant TULL, and while undergoing this punishment retorted upon the officer with disrespectful language, and it was for the latter offence, and not for being drunk, that he was tried by a Court-martial. The punishment inflicted by Lieutenant TULL was severe and unauthorized by law, and in the state of the prisoner at the time, it was to be expected that disrespectful language would be used. Had he not been thus punished it is not probable that he would have uttered the disrespectful language. It was therefore improper in Lieutenant TULL to prefer charges against the prisoner for an offence which was the consequence of Lieutenant TULL's own illegal action. In any event, the sentence of the Court is unnecessarily severe. It cannot be expected that soldiers will obey the laws governing them when the example of disobedience to those laws is set them by their officers. The sentence is remitted, and Private LARKINS will be released from confinement and restored to duty with his company.

BEFORE a General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 25, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 270, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1866, and of which Brevet Major-General THOMAS H. RUGER, U. S. Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried Brevet Major J. C. MANN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers.

CHARGE—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Specification—"In this: the he, Major J. C. MANN, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers and Assistant Financial Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the Southern District of North Carolina, while employed and acting as such Financial Agent at Wilmington, North Carolina, in said District, did become pecuniarily interested with one O. D. Holmes and a General Goff, in the leasing and cultivating of the plantation of the said O. D. Holmes, situated near said Wilmington, and in the employment thereon of freedmen, and did employ and consent to have employed thereon about forty-five freedmen, then being in his care and charge as such Financial Agent; he, the said MANN, thus becoming interested, for his own private profit and emolument, in the labor of such freedmen, contrary to his duty as such Financial Agent and officer. All this at or near Wilmington, North Carolina, on or about the 4th day of May, 1866, and between that date and the first day of December, 1865, preceding." To which charge and specification the accused pleaded "Not Guilty." The Court, having maturely considered the evidence adduced, found the accused, Brevet Major J. C. MANN, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, as follows: Of the specification, "Guilty," except in the words "then being in his care and charge as such Financial Agent," and also the words "contrary to his duty as such Financial Agent and officer." Of the charge, "Not Guilty." And the Court therefore acquitted him. The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case have been approved by order of the Secretary of War.

INQUIRIES having been made as to whether enlisted men employed in constant duty as clerks in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster's offices are entitled to receive the extra compensation provided for by General Orders No. 79, 1866, and if so entitled, from what fund they are to be paid, the proper accounting officer replied that it is the prerogative of the War Department to say when a soldier is employed within the meaning of the act of July 13, 1866, and that Department having designated no clerical duty as coming within the act, except that "at the Bureau of the War Department, at the Headquarters of the Army, and at Military Divisions or Department Headquarters," no other will be recognized by the accounting officers as entitling the soldier to extra duty pay. Soldiers employed as clerks when entitled at all are entitled at the highest rate.

WE learn that action is being taken toward forming an association of the officers and men of the Nineteenth corps, similar to those formed in other corps. With this object, a meeting was held in the City of New York on the 21st instant, but from want of sufficient notice the attendance was small. A committee was therefore appointed to prepare a call for another meeting, to be held

on Friday evening, December 7th, at 97 and 99 Sixth avenue, New York, at which time it is hoped that there will be a full attendance. Members of the corps favoring the movement are requested to send their names to the Secretary pro tem., Captain W. W. SMITHSON, Box 445 P. O., Brooklyn, or to the Chairman of the Committee, Captain D. D. TERRY, 79 Nassau street, New York.

THE following changes have been made in the stations of troops in Texas: Sixth cavalry, headquarters and eleven companies are now stationed at Jacksboro'; Fourth cavalry, headquarters and four companies stationed at Fort Mason; Seventeenth infantry, First battalion, headquarters and two companies stationed at Houston; Twenty-sixth infantry, Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, headquarters and seven companies at Austin; Thirty-fifth infantry, Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, headquarters and nine companies at San Antonio.

FOUR hundred and seventy recruits for the Fourth and Sixth U. S. cavalry, have arrived at Galveston, Texas, and have been assigned as follows: Two hundred and twenty to the Fourth U. S. cavalry; two hundred and fifty to the Sixth U. S. cavalry.

THE headquarters of the Seventeenth U. S. infantry will, until further orders, be at Galveston, Texas.

FRENCH NAVAL ORDNANCE.

THE question of the transformation of naval artillery has just made a decisive advance in France. From the *Patrie* we learn that after a profound deliberation and a series of experiments at Gavres, near L'Orient, it has been decided that three descriptions of new guns shall be employed for the armament of the fleet. The first is a piece with a calibre of 24 centimetres, weighing 14,000 kilogrammes, and throwing steel missiles of 145 kilogrammes. The second is a piece with a calibre of 19 centimetres, weighing 8,000 kilogrammes, and throwing oblong steel bolts of 75 kilogrammes. The third is a piece of 16 centimetres calibre, weighing 5,000 kilogrammes, and throwing oblong bolts of 45 kilogrammes. When the models of these guns had been definitely settled immediate steps were taken for their construction, and some time since rifled guns of 24 centimetres and 19 centimetres respectively were mounted on board the armor-clad frigate *Magnanime*, fitted at Brest. In the month of September the *Magnanime*, having been placed under the orders of Rear-Admiral Baron de la Ronciere Le Noury, Commander-in-Chief of the ocean armor-plated squadron, who has always specially applied himself to the question of great guns, arrived off Biarritz with the other iron-clads of the squadron. The Emperor examined the new gun with much interest, and ordered several rounds to be fired, the results being exceedingly satisfactory. From that time and for the space of a month the *Magnanime* has taken part with the other iron-clads, the *Magenta*, *Heroine* and *Flandre*, in comparative experiments, and in the combined manoeuvres which have taken place in the open sea and in Quiberon Bay. The result of these various trials is stated to be decisively favorable to the 24-centimetre gun, which has been especially tested. This piece works easily, an advantage so much the more important as, with the carriage, it reaches the enormous weight of nearly 21,000 kilogrammes. The extreme range to which the projectile can be thrown is nearly 6,000 metres, and at moderate distances its penetrating and destructive powers are very great. With respect to the 19-centimetre gun the information is not at present so complete. It has recently been made the subject of various trials at Toulon, and in consequence of those experiments it has been determined that it shall be mounted *en barbette* on board the *Bellepueuse*, an armored corvette which is affirmed to be destined for a distant station. It is said that the *Bellepueuse* will be provided with four guns of 19 centimetres, in addition to broadside guns of a smaller calibre. It thus appears from the above that the great gun problem in France is now in a train for solution.—*Mechanics' Magazine*, November 2, 1866.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT L. W. FOGG, TWELFTH U. S. INFANTRY.

AT a meeting of the officers of the Twelfth U. S. infantry, stationed in Washington, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother officer, Lieutenant Leander W. Fogg, as an evidence of our profound regret at the sad event, be it therefore Resolved, First, That in the death of Lieutenant L. W. Fogg, Twelfth U. S. infantry, the regiment has lost one of its most valued members, and the service a true and faithful officer. Although with us but a short time, he had endeared himself to us all by his frank, amiable and gentlemanly manner. Generous, brave and accomplished, his death has made a void among us which will be long and deeply felt.

Resolved, Second, That we tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction.

Resolved, Third, That the officers of the regiment wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days, and that copies of these resolutions be placed on file with the records of the regiment and battalion, and be furnished to his family, and to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

HENRY E. SMITH, Captain Twelfth U. S. infantry,

and Brevet Major U. S. A., Chairman.

E. M. COATES, Captain Twelfth U. S. infantry, Secretary.

A BOARD of officers was convened to meet at Headquarters Post of Galveston, Texas, on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to investigate the cause of complaint of Mrs. Pollard, in regard to the occupancy of her property in an illegal manner by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry, and other officers, and the alleged non-payment of rent for the same. The Board will investigate and report upon the case as set forth in the letter of complaint of Mrs. Pollard. Detail for the Board: Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant J. G. Kirkman, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

GENERAL RAWLINGS' ADDRESS—CONTINUED.

THE Army of the Tennessee, the child of heroism, born in battle and baptized in blood, stood forth an existent fact in the country's history, and U. S. Grant, its commander, the successful soldier of the age.

The Tennessee and Cumberland no longer forced their floods like fugitives past the guns of Forts Henry and Donelson north to the Ohio, but, bearing the banner of the free, reflecting its stars and bright colors on their swelling bosoms, moved majestically onward to mingle their grand destiny with the waters of the great Mississippi Valley.

On the 21st, General C. F. Smith took possession of Clarksville. On the 23d, at the request of a Deputation of citizens from Nashville, he directed one of the gunboats to proceed to that place, to prevent, by its presence, its destruction, which had been threatened by the rear guard of Johnson's army, but on the afternoon of that day the advance of General Buell's army entered that place. On the 24th General Smith received orders from General Buell to move his command to Nashville. Of this order General Smith advised General Grant, saying that he could see no reason for his going to Nashville, but that he would obey the order.

General Grant having as yet received no specific orders from General Halleck as to the next movement, and feeling considerable interest in the retention of General Smith in his own command if the interests of the service did not necessitate otherwise; besides, inferring from what he had received from General Halleck, and the fact that Johnson's army was said to be in the neighborhood of Nashville, that he would probably be required to co-operate with Buell, on the evening of the 26th ran up to Nashville to see and confer with General Buell. But, save the return of Smith to Clarksville, and information obtained from sources other than Buell as to the whereabouts of Johnson, his trip was barren of results.

General Grant returned to Fort Donelson on the night of the 27th, and early on the 2d of March received orders to move his command up the Tennessee River. On the morning of the 4th it was en route for Metal Landing, on the Tennessee, its destination, and on the afternoon of that day Grant was again at Fort Henry.

GENERALS GRANT, SMITH AND SHERMAN.

The next morning, without one previous word of disapprobation of any of his acts, and without an opportunity for explanation, when the affording of such opportunity would not have delayed the expedition one moment, he received a dispatch from General Halleck, directing him to place Major-General C. F. Smith in command of the expedition, and to remain himself at Fort Henry. His offences, as alleged, were, that his neglect of repeated orders to report the strength and position of his command had created great dissatisfaction, and seriously interfered with military plans; that his going to Nashville without authority, and when his presence with his troops was of the utmost importance, was a matter of very serious complaint at Washington, so much so that General Halleck was advised to arrest him on his return.

General Grant had received on the 28th of February in order to report the strength and position of his command, and was preparing his report as fast as he could get in returns from his subordinates, and it was then almost ready to forward. This was the only order he had received. This explanation as to the neglect of orders and the reasons, as I have stated them, for going to Nashville, were received as satisfactory. Who was the author of the charge of his going to Nashville without authority when his presence was so much needed with his troops, I do not know; but to my mind then it was either a personal enemy, or one who desired to get rid of one who had so soon achieved military fame. Different indeed was the feeling of the Army of the Tennessee, that shared with him the glory of Donelson, and those two soldiers, one of whom had already, and the other of whom has since, by their actual achievements so interwoven their names and their fame with the history of their country that they will remain a part of it for ever—Generals C. F. Smith and W. T. Sherman. To show their feelings, I need but state their acts. General Sherman superseded General Grant in the command of the District of Cairo, Grant having been assigned to the District of West Tennessee. On the 15th of February he wrote to General Grant, informing him of his instructions from General Halleck, and added:

"I should like to hear from you, and will do everything in my power to hurry forward to you re-enforcements and supplies, and if I could be of service myself, would gladly come without making any question of rank with you or General Smith, whose commissions are of the same date."

On the same day he again wrote:

"I feel anxious about you, as I know the great facilities they" (meaning the enemy) "have of concentration by means of the river and railroads, but have faith in you. Command me in any way."

On the morning of March 7th I met him for the first time at his headquarters in Paducah, and handed him a return of General Grant's forces, with the request that he would forward it per first opportunity to General Halleck. He was busy in arming and embarking his division to join the Tennessee River expedition. I had but a few moments' conversation with him. In that conversation I asked him if he knew what was the real trouble with General Grant at Department Headquarters, and if so, I would like to know it, if it was proper for him to tell me. He answered "No," then in apparent hesitancy said, "I will tell you," breaking suddenly off with, "It will be all right with Grant in a few days. Tell him to give himself no anxiety." In parting with him I expressed to him the many obligations I had heard General Grant say he was under to him for what he had done, and the interest he had manifested in his success. He replied, "Not at all, not at all. I would do as much for Grant as I would for myself."

Subsequent history has vindicated the sincerity of this declaration, and although it was not the beginning of the friendship that has since existed between them, it was one of those not easily to be forgotten heart expressions of sympathy by one soldier for another over whom rested a cloud.

General Buell, on meeting General Smith on the morning of the surrender of Donelson, congratulated him on the gallant manner in which he had stormed and carried the works the night before. "Yes," said General Smith, "it was well done, considering the smallness of the force that did it. No congratulations are due me; I simply obeyed orders." He set up no claim to honors. He knew, if self entered his mind at all, that justice would be done him; and whether it was or not, he knew that it was the way to secure subordination and harmony and ensure the triumph of our arms.

On the 14th of March, in reply to a note of General Grant of the 11th, informing him that General Halleck had telegraphed him when certain troops arrived that were to be sent him, he wanted him to take the general direction, adding:—"I think it exceedingly doubtful whether I shall accept, certainly not until the object of the expedition is accomplished," he wrote:—"I wrote you yesterday to say how glad I was to find from your letter of the 11th inst. that you were to resume your old command, from which you were so unceremoniously and (as I think) improperly stricken down." "I greatly fear your coming here will be a matter of necessity in consequence of my lameness. I can not mount a horse. In jumping into a yawl two days ago I miscalculated the distance, and the seat scraped my leg and shin in a rude manner and hurting the bone. I hope for the best, but it is with great difficulty that I limp through the cabin from one chair to another."

The wound of General Smith's described by him seemingly slight, resulted in his death on the 25th of April, 1862. A truer patriot had not lived, nor a better soldier been developed in the war. In the brightness of fame and the promise of greater usefulness to his country he passed away.

General Grant felt that injustice was done him, but never questioned the friendship of his superiors, and I may here add that during the whole of his military career of which I am cognizant, I never knew him to betray a want of confidence in those above him, nor be drawn into controversy by any one under him.

In consequence of General Smith's lameness, and the question of rank raised by General McClelland, General Grant resumed the immediate command of the Army of the Tennessee on the 31st of March.

THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

On Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, the Army of the Tennessee was posted as follows:—Three brigades of Sherman's division in advance from Pittsburg Landing toward Corinth at Shiloh Church, their right resting on Owl Creek. To Sherman's left and rear was McClelland. As far toward Corinth from the Landing as Sherman, and some distance to the left of McClelland, was Prentiss. To Prentiss' left and covering the crossing of Lick Creek was Stuart's brigade of Sherman's division. Less than a mile from the Landing on the Hamburg and Pittsburg Landing road was Hurlbut, with roads from his position to Stuart's and to Prentiss', and through McClelland's to Sherman's; and on the ridge to the right of the main road, leading out from Pittsburg Landing and extending from near the river to the bridge across Snake Creek, on the Pittsburg and Crump's Landing road, was W. H. L. Wallace's (Smith's old division). At Crump's Landing, and thrown out on the Purdy road and more accessible to Pittsburg Landing, should it be required, than if massed at Crump's Landing, was Lew. Wallace's division. At Savannah were three regiments of the Army of the Tennessee and Nelson's division of Buell's army, which had arrived the day before.

Early on this Sunday morning began the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, as you please to call it. According to our own and Rebel official reports, the first shots were fired by Prentiss' advance pickets into the Rebels' advanced skirmishers. Without entering into detail, however, to show that this battle was not in a military sense a surprise to us—that having already been done by one who was in at its beginning, and competent to judge, General W. T. Sherman—it is sufficient to say that we did not expect to be attacked in force that morning, and were surprised that we were, but we had sufficient notice before the shock came to be under arms and ready to meet it. There was no capturing of commands asleep in their camps that morning, or bayoneting of men asleep in their tents.

General Grant was at Savannah, where he was to meet General Buell, but hearing artillery firing in the direction of Pittsburg Landing, ordered General Nelson to march his command, rapidly as possible, to the point on the Tennessee river opposite that point, and started on his dispatch boat for the scene of action. This was about 7 o'clock. Passing Crump's Landing, he ran close alongside the steamer on which General Wallace had his headquarters, directed him to send out and ascertain if the enemy might not be making a move on his position, and to be in readiness, if such was not the case, to move on receipt of orders to Pittsburg Landing. General Wallace replied that reconnoissances to his front were already out, and that he would be in readiness for any orders that might come.

General Grant reached Pittsburg Landing at about eight o'clock, went immediately upon the field, and found all of Sherman's division at Shiloh Church, and McClelland's and Prentiss' division hotly engaged. Hurlbut was moving forward one brigade to the support of Sherman, and two to the left in support of Prentiss. General W. H. L. Wallace moved forward two brigades to the right of Prentiss and Hurlbut, to cover as far as practicable the space between Prentiss and McClelland, and one brigade to the rear and left of Hurlbut. Orders were sent to Lew. Wallace to move with all dispatch to Pittsburg Landing, and also orders hurrying up Nelson.

By ten A. M. the battle had become general along our lines, and most, if not all, our troops on the field were engaged. Each side fought with a desperation seldom evinced—the enemy to secure victory and its fruits before help could reach us, and we to defeat the enemy in his purposes and hold our own until help came. All day long the battle lasted, and the roar of artillery and roll of musketry seemed without cessation. The army of the Tennessee, with varied fortune on different parts of the field, was driven back until its line of battle late in the afternoon stood at right angles with the river, covering the road from

Pittsburg Landing to Crump's Landing. From this position our reserve artillery opened upon the enemy with terrific effect, the gunboats giving us a helping hand; and after several ineffectual attempts to advance, the enemy fell back, beaten and baffled in his designs, out of range of our guns. Near the close of the fight three regiments of General Nelson's division came on the field and two went in on the left of the line, firing a few rounds after getting in.

General Lew. Wallace arrived after dark. Had he got upon the field with his splendid division at the time his orders contemplated, we might have turned the tide of battle; we certainly would have staid it much earlier than we did, and could have saved General Prentiss, and the four regiments of W. H. L. Wallace's division with him, from capture.

In this day's battle the enemy's forces greatly exceeded ours. Our men fought with a valor they never themselves excelled. They proved to the nation and the world that the claim set up by the South of Southern superiority in courage and endurance was unfounded. They successfully vindicated the manhood of the soldiers of the Union in their claims that as men they were the equals of other men, but as soldiers under the national flag they were the superiors of any that dare raise a hand against it. General Grant's "I have not despaired of whipping them yet," in answer to General Buell's inquiry as to the preparations, if any, he had made for retreat, was not more characteristic of the man than expressive of the sentiment of his army in that Sunday's battle.

During the night the remainder of Nelson's division and the divisions of McCook and Crittenden, of the Army of the Ohio, got on the field and took position to the left and in advance. Lew. Wallace went in on the right. The regiments of the Army of the Tennessee at Savannah were also brought up.

Early on Monday morning our whole line moved to the attack. Nelson first struck the enemy, and in a short time the fighting extended along our entire front. It was evident, notwithstanding the fatigue of Buell's men from severe marching, especially during the last twenty-four hours, and the exhaustion of the Army of the Tennessee in Sunday's fight, that if the enemy had superior numbers on Sunday, the tables were now turned. He was attacked and driven from every position where he made a stand or attempted to make one, and by four o'clock in the afternoon was in rapid retreat for Corinth.

Thus was fought and won by your persistent determination and bravery on the first day, aided by your comrades of Wallace's division and those from Savannah, and Buell's heroic and valorous Army of the Ohio on the second, the first great field fight of the war.

The battle of Shiloh, as was afterward conceded by General Halleck, decided the fate of Corinth and the great line of railroad communication of which it was the strategic point.

Among our loss was that fine soldier and true gentleman, General W. H. L. Wallace. He fell in the battle's front and when it fiercest raged, mortally wounded, about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon. He had seen service under commission in the Mexican war, and was among the first to respond to his country's call. He had practical sense, cool courage and great self-possession, and by his splendid fighting at Donelson had merited and won the admiration of the Army of the Tennessee; and up to the time of his glorious but untimely death no soldier bid fairer to rise to high eminence. On the same day the enemy lost his commanding General, A. S. Johnson, whose name inspired more confidence among his soldiery than any other of his generals.

THE SIEGE OF CORINTH.

On the 12th of April General Halleck arrived at Pittsburg Landing and on the 13th assumed personal command in the field. On May 1st, General Pope having arrived with the Army of the Mississippi, the armies operating against Corinth stood divided into right wing, centre, left wing and reserve, as follows:

Major-General Thomas's division, transferred from the Army of the Ohio to the Army of the Tennessee, and four divisions of the Army of the Tennessee constituted the right wing, General G. H. Thomas, commanding. The Army of the Ohio the centre, General D. C. Buell, commanding. The Army of the Mississippi the left wing, General J. Pope, commanding. And the divisions of Generals McClelland and Wallace of the Army of the Tennessee, the reserve, General John A. McClelland, commanding.

General Grant retained the general command of the District of West Tennessee, including the Army of the Tennessee, reports being made to him as theretofore, but in the movement then making he was acting second in command to General Halleck.

In this order was thenceforth prosecuted the siege of Corinth, and the Army of the Tennessee taught what it subsequently found of such great advantage—the art of constructing field-defences.

Friday morning, May 30th, 1862, the siege of Corinth terminated in the evacuation of the place by the enemy, and our entering and taking possession.

June 10th General Grant was returned to the immediate command of his District and the Army of the Tennessee, and General Thomas in July proceeded with his division to rejoin the Army of the Ohio.

From Corinth Wallace's division of the Army of the Tennessee was pushed off to Bolivar, Tenn., and soon after a part of it to Memphis, and thence to Arkansas to join General Curtis.

McClelland's went to Jackson, Tenn., and Sherman's and Hurlbut's via La Grange, to Memphis. Davies' (W. H. L. Wallace's old) division and McKean's (Prentiss' old) division remained at Corinth. On the 21st, with General Halleck's permission to make Memphis his headquarters, General Grant left Corinth for that place and reached there on the afternoon of the 24th. His reason for selecting Memphis was that General Halleck said he expected he would have to give him the job of taking Vicksburg.

July 11th he left Memphis to report to General Halleck in person at Corinth, and July 16th was assigned to the command not only of the District of West Tennessee, but of all the troops in the Districts of Cairo and Mississippi, and those operating in Northern Mississippi.

This included the Army of the Mississippi, under General Rosecrans. Three divisions of it were soon after sent away, two to Buell and one to Kentucky, and the remaining two were afterward merged in the Army of the Tennessee; therefore in speaking of any of their achievements under General Grant, we shall speak of them as of the Army of the Tennessee. We know that none of the heroes of Donelson and Shiloh, or of New Madrid and Island Number Ten, will take exception to this, for while the former were gathering laurels on the Cumberland and Tennessee, the latter were winning honors on the Mississippi.

General Halleck, on giving up the immediate command of the troops in the field, recounted their services and thanked them for the heroic manner in which they had performed them. His military career in the West was successful. When he took command of the Department of Missouri there was an enemy everywhere, and the greatest lawlessness and disorder prevailed throughout Missouri. He soon restored comparative good order in the State. His troops under Grant were successful on the Tennessee and Cumberland. Those under Curtis beat the enemy in Southwest Missouri, and followed him into Arkansas, coming out at Helena. Those under Pope captured New Madrid and Island Number Ten, and under his own immediate command drove the enemy from Corinth, and when he was called to the position of General-in-Chief of the Armies, the Mississippi was open to our Navy to Vicksburg, and all the territory north of the Memphis and Charleston railroad to Chattanooga was substantially in our possession.

Impartial history, too, will find much to commend in him as General-in-Chief, and will assign to him no unimportant or unenviable page.

From this time forward the greatest activity prevailed throughout General Grant's command. The cavalry in our front, commanded by Colonel Philip H. Sheridan (now Major General Sheridan), was kept well out, and came in contact with that of the enemy quite often, but seldom to our disadvantage. Detachments of the enemy sometimes, evading Bolivar, passed north of it, and these, with the local or guerrilla companies of West Tennessee, threatened our line of communications with Columbus, but they were generally successfully met and driven off. A large cavalry force of the enemy threatening Bolivar and the line of railroad to Jackson were met by two regiments of infantry and a small cavalry force of ours near Bolivar, and repulsed, August 30th. A part of this same force attacked our railroad guards at Medon Station and were repulsed, August 31st, and the whole force was badly beaten in the battle of Britton's Lane, September 1st. September 9th, General Hurlbut's division reached Bolivar from Memphis.

September 19th was fought and won the battle of Iuka. October 3d and 4th was fought and won the second great and decisive battle of Corinth. Among our killed was General P. A. Hinkleman, one of the ablest of our brigade commanders. He fell at the head of his command in the first day's fight. General Rosecrans was in personal command here. He was also in immediate command of that part of the line that did the fighting at Iuka. On the 6th was fought and won the battle of the Hatchie, General Ord commanding until he was wounded, when General Hurlbut succeeded him. After these reverses the enemy concentrated his main force back of the Tallahatchie at Abbeville. He kept some force at Holly Springs and La Grange. Lieutenant-General Pemberton superseded Price and Van Dorn in the command.

On the 16th of October General Grant's district was constituted the Department of the Tennessee. On the 24th the troops under his command were designated the Thirteenth Army Corps, and General Rosecrans was assigned to the command of the Department and Army of the Cumberland.

Early in November, the forces at Corinth, Jackson and Bolivar, save the necessary garrisons, were concentrated in the neighborhood of Grand Junction and La Grange. Frequent reconnoissances were made toward Holly Springs, and several severe skirmishes took place between our own and the enemy's cavalry, resulting generally favorably to us, and on the 13th our cavalry entered Holly Springs, Mississippi.

On the 28th our whole force, save railroad guards, took up the line of march for Pemberton and the Tallahatchie. Their movement was timed to form a junction with General Sherman, who was moving out to the same point from Memphis. The junction was formed on the afternoon of the 30th, and on the 1st of December General Grant had a conference with General Sherman.

On the same day the enemy commenced the abandonment of his heavy fortifications on the Tallahatchie, and retreated on Grenada. His retreat was hastened by General C. C. Washburn with a force of cavalry from Helena, Ark., striking the railroad and telegraph south of him. Our cavalry pursued as far as Coffeeville and had several severe skirmishes, in which we captured several hundred prisoners. The main army crossed the Tallahatchie and moved forward to Oxford and some distance beyond.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST VICKSBURG.

After Pemberton fled from the Tallahatchie, General Grant proposed, if he could have the troops at Helena, to send a force under Sherman by water to attack and capture Vicksburg, and failing in this to secure Haines Bluff, and the control of the Yazoo river, which was thought to be easily done, while he, Grant, held Pemberton in his front by continually threatening an attack. On the 7th General Halleck directed the movement on Vicksburg by water to be made, and on the 9th General Sherman, with one division of his command, was on his return to Memphis, and on the 21st, with about thirty thousand men, left Helena for Vicksburg. In the mean time Grant pushed slowly forward on Grenada, intending more active movements when he should hear that Sherman was off. December 11th the enemy was beaten by Dodge's forces under Sweeney at Tuscumbia, Mississippi.

December 18th the Army of the Tennessee was divided into the Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded respectively by Generals McClelland, Sherman, Hurlbut, and McPherson.

Raids were made against the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, and considerable damage done to it. But on the morning of the 20th of December Van Dorn, with a large

force of cavalry, surprised and captured Holly Springs, destroyed several trains of cars and a large collection of supplies, on which were dependent our future operations. Forest about the same time got upon the road between Jackson and Columbus, and destroyed it effectually. Van Dorn did very little destruction to the road. He seemed more desirous of getting off with his plunder than anything else. The garrisons at Cold Water, Davis' Mills and Middleburg, on the line of the road toward Jackson, Tennessee, repulsed his attacks most handsomely. Forest had pretty much his own way until December 31st, when he was brought to battle at Parker's Cross Roads, defeated and driven east of the Tennessee river.

These raids on our lines of communication forced General Grant to fall back. This left Pemberton free to reinforce Vicksburg against Sherman.

On the 29th Sherman, not having heard of the misfortune of Grant, made a determined attack on the enemy's works at Vicksburg, near Chickasaw Bayou, and was severely repulsed. Disappointed but not disheartened, he reembarked his men and began preparations for a movement on Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River. The enemy had a force of about five thousand there, and were enabled to contest with some success our use of the Mississippi.

On the 4th of January, 1863, General McClernand, with orders from the Secretary of War and subject to the direction of General Grant, assumed command of the expedition. He made no change in General Sherman's purpose of attacking Arkansas Post, but proceeded at once to carry it out, and on the 11th, in conjunction with the Navy, Admiral Porter commanding, attacked, and after a severe battle compelled the surrender of the fort with all its armament and five thousand prisoners.

General Grant fell back to the line of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which, under the energetic superintendence of Colonel George G. Pride, was soon in complete running order from La Grange to Memphis. General Grant established his headquarters in Memphis January 10, 1863. It was determined now to reinforce the Mississippi river expedition and turn every effort to the capture of Vicksburg. McPherson's corps was ordered there. General Grant assumed the immediate command of all the forces operating against Vicksburg January 30th, and General McClernand assumed the immediate command of his corps. After several ineffectual attempts to get below or in the rear of Vicksburg by canals, bayous and passes, in February and March, it was decided on the 29th of the latter month to run the Vicksburg batteries with the gunboats and a sufficient number of transports for ferrying purposes, and to march the army around by land.

The execution of this plan was at once commenced. General McClernand, followed by McPherson, moved via Smith's Plantation for New Carthage. On the night of the 16th of April the gunboats, followed by three transports, the *Henry Clay*, manned and commanded by volunteers from the army; the *Silver Wave*, manned by volunteers commanded by her own captain, Captain McMillan; and the *Forest Queen*, manned and commanded by her own crew and captain, Captain Conway, under a most terrible artillery fire passed the Vicksburg batteries safely, save the *Henry Clay*. She got on fire and burned up. On the night of the 22d six more transports ran the batteries and were all more or less injured. One was a total loss; the others were soon sufficiently repaired for use. These were all manned and commanded by volunteers.

On the 29th, the Navy under Admiral Porter attacked Grand Gulf, and after a severe fight of five and a half hours found it could not silence all the guns and drew out. After a consultation with Admiral Porter General Grant decided to run these batteries, and did so that night without damage.

While the Navy was engaging Grand Gulf, Sherman was threatening Vicksburg from the Yazoo. After sufficiently demonstrating to accomplish his ends, he withdrew and took up his line of march for Grand Gulf. On April 30th, with McClernand's corps and two divisions of McPherson's, we crossed the Mississippi to Bruinsburg. There was a good road from there out to the high lands, of which information had been given the night before by a colored man. On May 1st you fought and won the battle of Port Gibson. On the 3d you drove the enemy, who had evacuated Grand Gulf, across the Big Black river toward Vicksburg. On the 5th Sherman got up. On the 12th you fought and won the battle of Raymond. On the 14th you fought and won the battle of Jackson, Miss. On the 16th you fought and won the decisive battle of Champion Hills. On the 17th you fought and won the battle of Big Black river, and on the 18th you invested Vicksburg and opened up communications, via the Yazoo and Mississippi rivers, with the North. On the 19th and 22d you assaulted the enemy's works, but were repulsed with heavy loss. Reinforced by three divisions of the Sixteenth corps from Memphis, General C. C. Washburn commanding, Herron's division of the Army of the Frontier, and two divisions of the Ninth corps, Army of the Potomac, you completed the investment, made a front to the rear facing the threatened approach of Joe Johnston, and patiently and perseveringly prosecuted the siege. On the 18th of June General E. O. C. Ord relieved General McClernand in the command of the Thirteenth Army corps. On the 4th of July, 1863, after a siege of forty-six days, Vicksburg with its armament and garrison of thirty-one thousand men, was surrendered, by Lieutenant-General Pemberton, to Major-General U. S. Grant, commanding the National forces, and on that day, the eighty-seventh anniversary of the one on which we had taken our place among the nations of the earth, the Army of the Tennessee and its comrades from other armies, true to the best hopes of the Republic, replaced the National flag on the ramparts of Vicksburg, never to be hauled down again. On the same day the enemy was defeated at Helena, Ark.

Sherman at once set out after Joe Johnston, who, with a large force, had for some time been promising relief to the beleaguered garrison of Vicksburg. He fell back on Jackson, Miss., pressed so vigorously by Sherman that on the night of the 16th of July he evacuated the place, and the capital of Mississippi was a second time in our hands. From Jackson Sherman withdrew to the west side of the

Big Black. The commander of Port Hudson received information of the fall of Vicksburg on the 8th, capitulated to General Banks, and the great Mississippi went unvexed to the sea!

From the time General Grant left Memphis, in January, to take the immediate direction of the operations against Vicksburg, General Hurlbut's command, and especially his cavalry and the forces under General Dodge at Corinth, was kept busily employed.

On the 17th of April Colonel B. H. Grierson, with about two thousand cavalry, started from La Grange, Tenn., to raid upon the enemy's lines of communication in Mississippi, and on the 2d of May came out at Baton Rouge. This was among the most brilliant cavalry raids made during the war.

General Halleck, in acknowledging the receipt of General Grant's official report of the campaign and capitulation of Vicksburg, wrote as follows:

"Your narrative of this campaign, like the operations themselves, is brief, soldierly, and in every respect creditable and satisfactory. In boldness of plan, rapidity of execution and brilliancy of routes, these operations will compare most favorably with those of Napoleon about Ulm. You and your army have well deserved the gratitude of your country, and it will be the boast of your children that their fathers were of the heroic Army which reopened the Mississippi river."

The Ninth Army corps returned to Kentucky; Herron's division of the Army of the Frontier and the Thirteenth Army corps went to the Department of the Gulf; Kimball's division of the Sixteenth corps went to Arkansas, and John E. Smith of the Seventeenth soon followed as far as Helena.

THE BATTLE OF CHATTANOOGA.

On the 27th of September, in obedience to orders from General Halleck, General Sherman left Vicksburg, via Memphis and Corinth, for Chattanooga, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps, leaving Tuttle's division at Vicksburg and taking John E. Smith's division, then at Helena, in place of it. On the 10th of October General Grant also started from Vicksburg north, to meet orders, and on the 18th met the Secretary of War at Indianapolis, and proceeded with him to Louisville, where, on the same day, he was assigned to the Military Division of the Mississippi and General Sherman to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. General John A. Logan succeeded General Sherman in the command of the Fifteenth Army corps. General Grant assumed command, in accordance with his assignment, and proceeded direct to Chattanooga, reaching there on the evening of the 23d. On the 23d of November, after a long and severe march across the country from Memphis, General Sherman, with three divisions of the Fifteenth corps and Jeff. C. Davis' division of the Army of the Cumberland, was encamped behind the hills opposite the mouth of the South Chickamauga, ready, when night came, to secure the south bank of the Tennessee river, and, on a pontoon bridge, which was ready to be put down, cross over and seize the north end of Missionary Ridge, while Osterhaus' division of the Army of the Tennessee was with General Hooker at Brown's Ferry, ready to climb, with one of his divisions, the almost perpendicular front of Lookout Mountain.

On the afternoon of the 23d, General G. H. Thomas began the battle of Chattanooga by assaulting and carrying Indian, or Orchard, Knoll, and all the enemy's line of defences on the Chattanooga side of Cisco Creek. By 1 p. m. of the 24th, General Sherman held in his strong grasp the north end of Missionary Ridge, and Osterhaus' division, in conjunction with Geary's, under General Hooker, passed, with an eagle's swoop, up the steep front of Lookout Mountain; the enemy, though desperately fighting, was unable to successfully resist them, and in the middle of the same afternoon, when the clouds lifted, they waved the national flag in triumph from the Chattanooga face of the mountain, and were hailed with deafening shouts by their comrades in the valley below. A bridge was thrown across Chattanooga Creek and troops sent by General Thomas, who, after some fighting, formed a connection with them. General Howard's corps moved in between Thomas' and Sherman's, making our line of battle continuous from Lookout Mountain—our right to the north end of Missionary Ridge—our left.

During the night of the 24th the enemy abandoned Lookout Mountain, and concentrated his forces on Missionary Ridge. On the 25th, General Hooker pushed forward on the Rossville road to get on to Missionary Ridge at Ross' Gap, and from there fight toward Sherman. Sherman several times assaulted the enemy's works, carried and held some of his outer ones, but met with repulse from others. This compelled the enemy to concentrate heavily in his front, which, with the concentration necessary to meet Hooker, who got on to the Ridge and turned toward Sherman late in the afternoon, greatly weakened his centre. Taking advantage of this, General Thomas, with four divisions, about 4 p. m., stormed Missionary Ridge, carrying the line of rifle-pits at its base, climbed to its top, and, under a terrific artillery fire, carried his line there and decided the fate of the day. The enemy fled, panic-stricken, from the field, followed by Sheridan until 2 o'clock next morning.

On the 27th, on the heights of Ringgold, Ga., his rear guard made a stand, and a part of Osterhaus' division attacked him but met with severe repulse. This was the end of the pursuit, but not of the Army of the Tennessee's marching.

Brevet Major-General Alfred H. Terry, on September 18th, assumed command of the Department of Dakota. Headquarters of the Department will be established at Fort Snelling, Minnesota. The following named officers are announced upon the staff of the Department Commander: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward W. Smith, Captain Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster; First Lieutenant Charles H. Graves, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp; Second Lieutenant John G. Telford, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-camp.

THE AMERICAN MUSTANG.

THOSE officers who have served in Texas or on the Plains, are thoroughly conversant with the capabilities and good qualities of the Mustang. For the benefit of those of our readers who have never seen one of this breed of horses we make the following extract from a paper which appeared in the *Evening Post*, comparing the Arabian Horse with the American Mustang:

He knows no food but pasture, and that of the poorest sort, from the time he is foaled into the Indian camp, until his carcass is left to the coyote. Yet, in times of exigency, when his master must flee or pursue, he is adequate to doing his seventy, eighty, and even one hundred miles a day; and there are cases when, without food, he has travelled one hundred and twenty. Like the Arab—like every animal habitually thrown on his own resources—he possesses an intelligence, a courage, a self-reliance, a spirit and a will which approach the human. His quickness of eye and sureness of foot, his ability to measure distances, his promptness in the adaptation of means to ends, have been so long cultivated by absolute independence in riding with a loose rein or none at all, indulged in by all the tribes who have reclaimed him, that it is scarcely possible to put him into a position of peril and difficulty, where a deer could help himself, from which he cannot extricate both himself and rider.

It has repeatedly been our lot to hunt astride of him across countries which would have baulked any steeple chaser (the horse, not the man) who ever won a victory, and we have seen him go down the side of one of those characteristic ravines by which the western plains are intersected, sloping sixty degrees, and as many feet in depth, measuring the incline, without a moment's pause to gain his footing, and with his head left entirely to himself, where to miss foot would have been death to both horse and rider; then, on reaching the bottom, gather himself instantly and ascend the equally steep opposite side by an action which can only be compared to the clambering of a monkey—literally pawing himself up the bank through sheer force of the fore hoofs, which he inverted and dug into the clay as no one unfamiliar with him could have supposed possible of any members less flexible than hands; and finally, upon reaching the top, to resume, without a sign of distress, the long, steady gallop which he had preserved for a distance of ten miles before coming to the ravine in question. We have known him in coursing a single herd, to cross five such ravines—walled sometimes with cracked clay, hard as adobe, sometimes with treacherous sand.

Not a word have we ever seen it necessary to speak to him save the word "bravo," and that necessity belonged to the rider's sense of judgement, not the horse's encouragement. Without a hint from his rider, he always put himself in the proper shape the instant he touched the brink of the precipice with his fore hoofs. If the thing could be done, he took the entire chasm flying; were it too wide for one jump, he plunged headlong in with his powerful hooks thrown under him as far as the base of a perpendicular dropped from the withers; supposing it too steep for that, he prepared himself for a slide, and took the *glacis* almost on his haunches, or with a promptness of resource worthy of a general, at once converted the direct line into a longer and less steep oblique, reaching the bottom by that most difficult of all actions, which requires two legs to be braced upon the same side.

Hunting deer with him in the Pacific States, we have ridden him through miles of the worst chaparral that ever vexed man or horse—the inextricable snarl of close set manzanita and burr oak—growing over fallen timber, which the scrub entirely hides—timber in some cases three feet in diameter, sometimes hard, sometimes rotten completely through, and in all cases a worse trap than was ever set for hunter or steeple chaser—the wiry scourges of the scrub flogging the horse shoulder high.

Though the temper of the particular animal referred to was in the highest degree restive—as is the case with all first class Arabs or Mustangs—he never once lost his self-possession, never reared back on his rider, but gaining pluck at every leap, pursued his unerring instinct from invisible foothold to foothold, neither crashing through rotten wood nor striking his pasterns on the hard trunks; never once stumbling; "running through" his obstacles, nor in any way breaking out of his series of clear leaps for a mile at a time.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. Steamer *Ossipee*, November 22, 1866:

Captain Commanding, George F. Emmons; Lieutenant Commander A. F. Crossman; Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman; Acting Masters, James McDonald, G. E. Holloway; Chief Engineer, E. D. Robie; Surgeon, Benjamin F. Gibbs; Assistant Surgeon, John McD. Rice; Passed Assistant Paymaster, George E. Hendee; First Lieutenant, Marines, Norval L. Nokes; Acting Ensigns, Thomas Golding, John F. Perry, F. H. Bacon; First Assistant Engineer, A. W. Morley; Second Assistant Engineers, W. H. Crawford, Arthur Price; Third Assistant Engineer, F. C. Burchard; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, John Reilly; J. T. Greenwood; Midshipmen, A. L. Sprague, R. M. Cutts, Frederick McCormick, Frank Turnbull, J. H. Dayton, George M. Totten, C. H. Judd, Douglass Roben; Captain's Clerk, E. V. Lansdale; Paymaster's Clerk, F. L. Hendee; Boatswain, William Green; Carpenter, J. P. Carter.

The *Ossipee* sailed on the 23d instant from the Capes of the Delaware, bound for the North Pacific station, stopping first at Madeira and then at Rio Janeiro. Passenger to join U. S. Steamer *Oncard*, Paymaster H. P. Tuttle.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Rear-Admiral Godon, dated October 8th, which announces the arrival of General Asboth at Rio de Janeiro, who had departed from thence to his post at Buenos Ayres.

COMMANDER S. P. Carter, commanding steamer *Mowocow*, reports his arrival at Pernambuco, Brazil, on October 10th.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

OFFICERS' PAY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A number of your correspondents have protested very properly against the reduction of officers' pay by the last Congress. If there was any propriety in the act of February, 1865, increasing the commutation price of rations, there was equal impropriety in reducing the price to 30 cents again by the act of July 28, 1866. The former act was very justly intended to prevent a diminution of officers' pay by reason of depreciation of the currency. In March, 1865, when that act went into effect, greenbacks were 48 cents below par. Taking the average quotations for the month of July, 1866, and the currency was worth but two cents more on the dollar than it was in March, 1865, and now, according to the latest quotations, it is worth one cent less, while the current prices of all sorts of merchandise have not diminished one iota since that period. Let us compare the pay of regimental officers as now fixed by law with their pay in 1861 and previous. Take, for example, the pay of a first lieutenant of infantry. Under the old regulations it was \$108 50 per month in specie, or its equivalent. It is now, deducting the internal revenue tax, \$114 50 payable in currency, worth fifty-two cents on the dollar, or actually \$59 54 per month, which is just \$48 96 less than it was before the war, or, in fact, ever was before. This, I need not say, is no merely fanciful or technical calculation. In proportion as the currency falls below par, the prices of all commodities advance, and the Army officer being, from the nature of his occupation, unable to produce anything for himself, is thrown upon the market for everything he needs, from a suit of clothes to a ration of potatoes. Furthermore, a large proportion of the officers of the Army are at remote stations, where, as in California, the currency is not received in exchange at much more than half its nominal value, or where, as in the Territories, the price of provisions and nearly all kinds of merchandise is generally double and treble (on account of the extreme cost of transportation) their price east of the Missouri river. This renders the depreciation of the currency without a corresponding increase of pay a much greater hardship in the case of officers than in that of most other classes of Government employes, who are situated convenient to the eastern markets, where prices do not, at most, exceed the specie standard. It is true, officers may buy provisions of the Commissary Department at Government cost, but even at that their cost is now a smart percentage above what it was when specie was the paying medium; and besides, the expenses of the table are but one item of the expenditure to which an officer is necessarily subjected, while, here in New Mexico, there are few if any posts at which any commissary stores, except those that make up the prescribed ration of the soldier, have yet been provided. Officers stationed here must, therefore, pay from 15 to 20 cents per pound for potatoes and other vegetables, \$1 50 for butter, 75 cents for cheese, from 50 to 75 cents per dozen for eggs, and from 25 to 50 cents per quart for milk, or do without these usually considered indispensable.

In all the civil pursuits and occupations wages have kept pace with the advance in the cost of commodities, and the fitness of this arrangement has been recognized by Government, which has increased the pay of its employees in all the departments. Why should it not be recognized in fixing the pay of the Army? According to one of your correspondents, a Senator of the last Congress should have said that enough captains and lieutenants could be got for the various regiments at \$50 (\$26 specie) per month. Let me say that officers who would serve for such wages would be worthless at a farthing. Fifty dollars a month, as most officers are situated, would hardly cover the expenses of living—particularly (as is often the case) if the officer has a family or dependent relatives to maintain—upon the most economical scale. And surely the officer is entitled to something more than a bare living, who devotes his life, his talents, his all to the service; who is cut off by his profession from all avenues of social advancement, from all business enterprises; and who is liable to be posted much of his life at remote frontier stations far away from the centres of intelligence and social activity, where even the visits of the mail-carrier are few and far between, to say nothing of his liability to be put to the most hazardous and exacting service in the event of the outbreaking of a war. If plenty of officers can be obtained at \$50, so we may say plenty of incumbents for the seats in our Senate chamber can be had for \$3,000 per annum, although this most obvious fact did not deter our super-economical Senator from voting, doubtless with the rest of them, an addition of \$2,000 per annum to his own salary, reckoning from the first day of the Congressional term. If it is the intention of Government to adopt a niggardly policy in the payment of military officers, it is surely inopportune to begin so soon after the close of a war in which it was saved from utter subversion by the gallantry and self-consecration of its military defenders.

It may be said that the reduction in the allowance for rations applies only to those officers who are provided with quarters in kind. I answer: so much greater the absurdity! Why should an officer who is serving in a tent receive from one to two dollars more per day than one quartered in Government barracks? Are his expenses and responsibilities any greater by reason of living under canvas? and what is the character of these "quarters in kind" for which an officer is taxed at the least a dollar a day rent? Often very ordinary mud, log, or stone structures originally constructed by soldiers, and very poorly adapted to their purpose. Furthermore, the number of officers living in tents, and hence entitled to the premium, is but a small portion of the officers on the Army pay rolls. If this provision reducing the pay of officers was intended as a mere ruse to dampen the zeal of a few supercilious thousands of applicants for commissions in the new regiments—to be repealed when that end was accomplished—I give its authors some credit for sagacity. There is

now no need of its continuance even for that purpose; and it behooves all officers to whom it applies to bring their influence to bear upon the next Congress for its repeal, and for a restoration of their full pay from the 28th of last July.

FORT CRAIG, N. M., November 6, 1866.

ARMY SUTLERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I cannot refrain from writing one more article, in addition to those that have already been written, with regard to sutlers. Nor should I do this had I not heard of steps being taken to secure a repeal of the late act of Congress pertaining to them. Certainly nothing has proven so detrimental to the service as the present state of the sutler's department. I speak from experience. The exorbitant prices charged by the majority of sutlers for articles which the soldier cannot well do without, and the nefarious custom of retailing ardent spirits against orders, are abuses not to be looked upon lightly. It is a hard matter to see him quietly measuring out glass after glass for a man who he knows is beggaring his family and degrading himself; and it is an awful thing to look on and see with what composure he counts up and scrapes together his ill-gotten gains, while the poor wretch who fills his coffers can scarcely totter out of his shop. Statistics have not yet brought to view the enormity of the evil that is now making such inroads in our Army: this, for example—one week after pay day a company of fifty-six men had secured from the sutler tickets to the amount of \$25 each; this in view of the fact that they only received \$29 75 each, and I can safely state that two-thirds of this amount was spent for liquor. I consider it requisite, for the perfection of natural and social order in the Army, that the sutler be abolished. The soldier *en masse* lacks stability of character, and soon becomes enslaved by a desire for dissipation, there being a tacit invitation always before him.

FORT MONROE, Nov. 7, 1866.

S. F. 2, 12.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read with much pleasure your article on "State School Ships." An establishment, however, commensurate to the greatness of the State of New York and the vast importance of its commercial marine, should have a "local habitation and a name," it seems to me, on one of the islands of your beautiful bay; and it might be made self-supporting, in a great measure, if rigging were so thoroughly fitted at the school as to induce merchants to send their vessels there to be rigged.

I inclose herewith a few extracts from a letter written to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, about eighteen months ago, in relation to a National school, which may perhaps afford you some useful hints for your State school. In the latter, of course, the great-gun, howitzer and small-arm drills might be partly, but not wholly, omitted, since, after our experience in the Rebellion, I think you will agree with me in the opinion that our merchant marine should bear the same relation to the Navy that the Militia bears to the Army.

* * * At all events, it seems to me of the highest importance that the school be located in one of the commercial States, whose people and press will take an interest in and chronicle its doings. Then, if it make itself respectable for sound practical teaching, physical development and moral training, it will become popular with the whole country; and there will soon be as many applicants for the Apprentice School as there now are for the Naval Academy, and ere many years, even if the commercial States do not establish similar institutions—"a consummation devoutly to be wished"—its influence will be felt throughout the whole commercial marine; for, as a general rule, self-interest will prompt shipping merchants to intrust the command of their vessels to graduates of the Apprentice School, who have served a cruise or two at sea, in preference to those who have not had the benefit of this instruction.

These graduates will, by degrees—"line upon line, and precept upon precept"—impart their ideas and knowledge to those serving under them until, imperceptibly, a naval power has arisen more formidable than the sea has ever before given birth to; since the maritime strength of this country depends not so much upon its Navy as upon its great corps de reserve, the mercantile marine, or it were better to say on a "more perfect union of both."

The superiority in intelligence of our merchant seamen over those of other countries is too striking to need comment or illustration. To this intelligence then, the fruit of Republican institutions, add education and a knowledge of arms, and you create a force which, when directed, in time of war, by the daring, energetic, thinking naval officer, will overcome all obstacles to attain its end, which, in short, no naval power that a monarchy or an empire can possibly possess, can long resist.

As to the mental examination of candidates for the school, it should be rather for the purpose, it strikes me, of finding out their aptitude for the services and capacity, than their attainments, while, in order to guard the school from becoming a house of correction for dissolute boys, their parents or guardians should be compelled to bring certificates from magistrates and others that both they and their children or wards are in good standing with the community in which they reside. If I found the son of a poor blacksmith, for instance, who had been assisting his father at the forge instead of posting himself "well up" in reading, writing, etc., I would put some questions to him relating to his trade, and judge from his replies to those of his mental fitness for the service. I attach much importance to this, as I well remember some years since seeing a number of Western youths, who had not had the advantages of education, turned away from the Naval Academy, whose intelligence, I thought, greatly exceeded that of many of those who passed the examination with flying colors.

The apprentices should receive a practical English education, to which should be added a knowledge of the method of keeping yeoman's and forward-officer's accounts, and should be of course thoroughly instructed in seamanship,

navigation and gunnery, and exercised daily in pulling in boats, and in drilling with great guns, howitzers and small-arms. Their instruction in infantry tactics should be confined exclusively to forming "line of battle," charging in line with bayonets fixed, and in forming a square with the howitzers at the angles; and in these formations they should be drilled unceasingly, by night as well as by day.

I think that barracks along the seashore fashioned in the interior precisely like the gun-deck of a frigate, uniformity of battery being the rule for each barrack, but with no two batteries alike, would offer great advantages over vessels as a habitation for the apprentices, since they could be made so roomy that in bad weather the small-arm and howitzer drills could be conducted under cover, etc. Knotting and splicing could here be taught and rigging cut and fitted, while for rigging and stripping ship, housing and sending up masts, sending up and down yards, bending and unbending sails, etc., and all the various exercises afloat, two or three sloops of war and a large number of boats will be required.

I am convinced that a school creditable to this great Nation can be established without a great expenditure of money, provided it be intrusted, at its foundation, to competent hands. The great question for Congress, however, in legislating for it, is, not what it will cost, but whether, when in operation, it will be worth what it has cost.

F. A. P.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I am one of a large class of enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted in the first quarter of 1863. We then received a bounty of \$25 in advance, leaving \$75 due at the end of five years' service. It is true that no body can claim more than the terms of his enlistment, but in view of the Nation's gratitude to the soldiers of the war, by making some addition to the comparatively small bounty of \$100, it was expected that this deserving class of soldiers would have been considered; but the late "bounty bill," which requires that the soldier must have been "discharged," completely debars them, by technical phraseology, from reaping the reward which, doubtless, was intended for "service done."

A CONSTANT READER.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., November 14, 1866.

BREVETS FOR THE MAJOR-GENERALS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—All grades in the Army have had brevets showered upon them except that of our Major-Generals. Why not brevet them Lieutenant-Generals? Certainly they are "worthy and well qualified," and every officer in the Army would feel complimented by seeing their leaders honored. As a disinterested officer, I appeal to the Honorable Secretary of War to issue his letters of appointment to these gallant and worthy officers without delay.

R. W. J.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE NOVEMBER 15, 1866.

NOVEMBER 15.—Leave of absence for eight months is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Stanwood, Third U. S. cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from his present duties at Louisville, Ky., and will proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Arkansas. Brevet Major-General William D. Whipple will assume the duties heretofore performed by Colonel Hough.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of November, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Colonel W. E. Merrill, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major A. H. Burnham, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Major A. M. Donnell, Corps of Engineers; Brevet Captain J. W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant L. C. Overman, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. Nisbet Lee, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant A. M. Miller, Corps of Engineers.

NOVEMBER 16.—Leave of absence is hereby granted the following officers: Colonel Philip R. de Trobriand, Thirty-first U. S. infantry, until June 30, 1867, with permission to remain abroad. Brevet Major C. B. Penrose, Commissary of Subsistence, for fifteen days.

The permission to delay joining his regiment granted Brevet Brigadier-General James Oakes, Colonel Sixth U. S. cavalry, in Special Orders No. 513, October 15, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended until February 1, 1867.

First Lieutenant E. L. Palmer, Forty-third U. S. infantry (V. R. C.), having reported for orders, will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty with his regiment.

Brevet Major A. F. Mechem, Assistant Surgeon, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of the East for assignment to duty at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. B. Cain, Fourth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 60, November 8, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the East, is hereby extended until December 29, 1866.

So much of Paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 540, October 30, 1866, from this office, as directs Brevet Major Thomas McMillan, Assistant Surgeon, to report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, Superintendent General Recruiting Service, N. Y. City, is hereby revoked, and he will at once repair to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and report to Brevet Brigadier-General Grier, Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, to accompany a detachment of recruits to sail on the 21st instant to California.

NOVEMBER 17.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant William H. French, Nineteenth U. S. infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain C. H. Whittlesey, Thirtieth U. S. infantry.

First Lieutenant D. J. Downing, Forty-fourth U. S. infantry (V. R. C.), is hereby detailed for duty in the War Department, and will report in person to Brevet Colonel T. A. Dodge (V. R. C.), Superintendent of War Department Building, for instructions.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major George E. Head, Eleventh U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 45, October 17, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

Colonel M. S. Howe, U. S. A., having been relieved from his former regiment, Third U. S. cavalry at Fort Marcy, New Mexico, will proceed to New York City.

Brevet Captain P. K. Thomas, Third U. S. cavalry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the public property and funds in his possession to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, and proceed at once to join his company in the Department of the Missouri.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment until December 21, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel M. A. Reno, First U. S. cavalry.

November 20.—Leave of absence for seven days is hereby granted Brevet Major-General Daniel Butterfield, Colonel Fifth U. S. infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 566, November 13, 1866, from this office, as detailed Second Lieutenant T. F. Forbes, Forty-second U. S. infantry, V. R. C., for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report to the Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Georgia, for duty, is hereby revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

November 21.—First Lieutenant George P. Thyng, First U. S. artillery, is hereby relieved from duty with Company E, First U. S. artillery, and will proceed without delay to join his company (I), at Fort Porter, N. Y.

Brevet Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Tennessee.

Second Lieutenant L. J. Whiting, Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, V. R. C., will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

Permission to delay reporting at San Francisco, for five days from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 435, August 31, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Captain O. H. Ernst, Corps of Engineers.

Permission to delay thirty days en route to join his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas, is hereby granted First Lieutenant S. M. Robbins, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment until December 10, 1866, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brady, Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Colonel E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector General, will proceed to Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and make an inspection of that post. On the completion of this duty he will report by telegram to the Adjutant General of the Army.

November 22.—So much of Special Order No. 581, November 21, 1866, from this office, as granted Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brady, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, permission to delay reporting to his regiment, until December 10, 1866, is hereby revoked, and the following substituted: Second Lieutenant Charles B. Brady, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, will report to the Adjutant General of the Army for duty until December 10, 1866, after which date he will report to the Commanding Officer of his regiment for duty.

So much of Special Order, No. 567, November 14th, 1866, from this office, as granted First Lieutenant M. A. Stearns, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for one month, to date from November 14, 1866, is hereby revoked.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant M. A. Stearns, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 102, November 7, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

Permission to delay his departure to join his regiment until the 24th instant, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Thomas H. Fisher, Twenty-second U. S. infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major William B. Ocleston, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 134, July 28, 1866, from Headquarters Military Division of the Tennessee, is hereby extended sixty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Permission to delay joining his station for fifteen days from October 29, 1866, is hereby granted Brevet Major William B. Ocleston, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry.

November 23.—Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Captain J. J. Hoff, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant James K. Warden, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry, V. R. C., will report in person to the Commanding General, Department of the Tennessee, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

CAPTAIN Wm. M. Walker, of the U. S. Navy, died at the Naval Hospital last week of disease of the heart. Captain Walker was a scientific man of high culture; and, at the time of his death, was on duty as light-house inspector. During the war he commanded the United States man-of-war *De Soto*, which rendered good service in the East Gulf Squadron by the capture of a number of fine prizes. Captain Walker was relieved from duty as commander of the *De Soto* last spring, since which period he has been engaged in various active duties. Captain Walker was born in Maryland, and entered the service in 1827, and was 54 years of age at the time of his death. He has seen seventeen years sea service and about 11 years shore duty. He was assistant to the lamented Admiral Gregory in superintending contract vessels. He has written a number of clever pamphlets on engineering. His body was interred in Washington.

THE Navy Department is in receipt of a dispatch from Commander S. P. Carter, of the U. S. steamer *Monoway*, announcing the arrival of his vessel, on the 10th ult., at Pernambuco, Brazil.

HOW EUROPEAN ARMIES ARE OFFICERED.

In discussing this subject, we have already given the system followed by the French, Prussian, and Austrian Governments. The English system of appointing officers is now the principal one that remains to be treated. We shall first, however, speak of

THE CONTINENTAL SYSTEMS IN GENERAL.

The chief features of all the continental systems are, that the officer is trained in the service for the service; that, without undervaluing general information, the subjects of study and examination are in the closest connection with military art and science; that no purchase exists; and, finally, that the whole of the instruction and drill of the soldier is carried out by the officers or candidate officers, with the exception, perhaps, of the very first elements, which are sometimes entrusted to non-commissioned officers.

As regards the subject immediately before us, this last item is of very great importance. It is the link which connects the education of the officer with his subsequent sphere of activity. It renders the whole system of education and selection harmonious; but it has other most important results. It establishes a most valuable bond of union between superiors and inferiors, affording to each a perfect knowledge of the other's capabilities and proficiencies; and thus laying a sure foundation for mutual confidence and respect. Nothing tends more to humanize the private soldier than this kind of intercourse with his officer, if properly carried out; and nothing else can make an officer so truly soldierlike and efficient.

THE ENGLISH SYSTEM.

It does not require many words to describe what this was, and what it is now. Let us begin with the former.

The friends of a young man desirous of entering the line as an officer had his name put down at the Horse Guards on a certain list. A vestige of the old system of nominating officers alluded to at the commencement of this article became visible during this operation, in the shape of a certificate signed by a colonel of a regiment, testifying to the general respectability of the candidate and his presumed fitness in point of education and means. There was a limitation as to age—eighteen years for the line (a margin was allowed for colonial regiments). The purchase-money was deposited at the agent's, and the affair was in proper train for being completed. There was also another list kept at the Horse Guards, called the Commander-in-Chief's private one; and this was accessible to candidates in whose favor a general officer could, from actual knowledge of the individual, personally testify. There was a certain amount of selection and guarantee in this method. Perhaps the greatest objection to it was that parliamentary influence was occasionally suffered to interfere too much with what would otherwise have been, on the whole, an equitable distribution of employments.

We may now suppose the young officer gazetted; his two months' leave (granted, ostensibly, for the purpose of equipment—in reality, because the pay of that period is absorbed by regimental subscriptions) at an end; and he himself joined. If this operation has taken place at regimental headquarters, so much the better. The recruit in epaulettes—salutable by the whole regiment, from the sergeant-major downward—has been handed over to the individual just mentioned, to be instructed by him in drill; if in the cavalry, to the riding-master also. After a certain time, he has been taken in hand by the adjutant; then mounted guard, and taken other duties under the inspection and guidance of a brother officer; and in about two months is supposed to be really an officer. From thenceforward he takes his place in his company or troop at all parades, etc.; utters his shibboleth of command; and his military instruction in peace time is completed. He is esteemed a military chief and leader on a proportionate scale; but the best and most effectual part of his education is at the mess-table, where the "rough" is taken out of him as far as possible.

What happened to the officer who joined at a *dépot*—especially one where detachments of several regiments were amalgamated, we are not curious to inquire. In time of war, however, there was a variation, the young ensign or cornet being then plunged at once in *medias res* without much tedious preparation.

De Chambray came into contact with British troops in the Peninsula, and seems to have studied them somewhat more to the purpose than most foreign officers do. He points out very clearly the necessity that exists for bringing the military institutions of a country into harmony with its political and social organization; and he shows that the system of purchase existing in the British army contributed powerfully to this end, by selecting the military leaders from the class most interested in the maintenance of the institutions of the country. He says very plainly that this harmony of the military institutions with the political and civil ones was one of the principal causes of the stability of the Government from the Revolution of 1689 down to the Reform of 1832.

But he goes still further, and admits that the French troops had not, and could not have the same consistence as the British and Russians, because the French military system did not select its officers from a class interested in the maintenance of the political and social institutions; we ourselves are of opinion that there is no such class in France because the political institutions are necessarily short-lived, the social fabric upon which they should repose having been utterly disorganized by the "glorious principles of 1792."

But, however this may be, it is very evident from a review of the French, Prussian, and Austrian systems, that the first indispensable requisite is to endeavor to secure for the army the best elements that are available both as regards social position and general education; the second is a period of probationary service in some form or another; the third is, that the officer's routine of duty should be as purely military as possible in the sense of calling into exercise his intellectual faculties.

And as regards examinations, we have seen that they are made a test of professional proficiency subsequent to the period of probation, and that in Prussia it is not only possible to adopt a high standard in this respect, on account of the comparatively high state of scientific education in that

country, but absolutely necessary to do so in order to obtain the best class of candidate officers; but the very means adopted in Prussia to secure the most desirable class might, nay, would, most certainly in other countries, have the effect of excluding them.

To the system of purchase as it did exist in the British army has been superadded of late a system of competitive examination, as it is called, unaccompanied by any probationary service on the one hand, and practically excluding that small amount of guarantee for personal character, etc., that hitherto existed in the certificate of a colonel of a regiment. This is a curious anomaly; it is so totally at variance with the principles that govern the selection of officers in other armies, and even in our own naval service, that it challenges scrutiny and invites criticism.

This subject may be considered in a great variety of ways. We may ask, for instance, how did the necessity arise for altering the conditions under which officers had hitherto obtained commissions in the army? What object is the competitive examination intended to effect? Is it for the purpose of obtaining better educated officers? and if so, what are we to understand by that expression? What does the officer require to know and be able to do? Aye, there's the rub, for the competition proves nothing, and never can prove anything in this latter respect. Did we want to have another and a better class of officers than we previously had? Why, that class was confessedly, by the testimony of important and impartial witnesses, about the best in Europe in many respects, especially in a political point of view. They had their shortcomings, no doubt; but were those the consequence of a certain class being selected, or of the nature of their service, and the total absence of any efficient system of military education beyond the merest routine? Then it was only to get another class that we introduced competitive examinations! Is this other class better or worse for military purposes? Or was it simply a different distribution of patronage that was desired? Finally, what if the well-being of the army and of this country is being sacrificed to this other class and this different distribution of patronage, and the whole gain consists in a certain number of schoolmasters and coaching establishments realizing handsome revenues, or at least being advertised officially?

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT A REVIEW.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Star* has written to that paper a glowing account of a review which took place at Paris on the 5th instant, from which we make the following extract:

I confess I was most agreeably surprised by the marked improvement which has taken place in the Emperor's looks since I saw him a few weeks ago. I do not mean to assert that he does not bear certain traces of illness, or, perhaps, to use a more correct term, of increased age, but he met his charger with as much ease, and acknowledged the burst of enthusiasm with which he was greeted, and the usual military salutes, with the same pleased expression as we have all been so long familiar with. He rode considerably in advance of his numerous and brilliant staff—among which, by-the-by, I remarked Marshals Randon, St. Jean d'Angely, Canrobert, and some foreign officers. The defile began by the Garde Imperiale, the division of cavalry quartered at Versailles following, and the military train closing the cortege. The men presented arms at fifty paces from his Majesty, cheering tremendously and with real enthusiasm. The sun never shone out with more brilliancy at this advanced season of the year than this day on the plain of Longchamps, and to convey an idea of the picturesque effect of masses of magnificently mounted cavalry, of the gay red and white pennons of the lancer regiment, of the splendid black and gold uniforms of the *artillerie de la garde*, of the scarlet jackets of the *dragons de l'Imperatrice*, flying across the greensward—encircled as it is by the autumnal tinted foliage of the woods; the old tower of the convent, with the historic windmill on the left, and the fortress crowned heights of Mont Valerien as a background—is simply impossible. Twenty-two thousand men were on the field, which number was composed of 16,000 bayonets, 3,500 cavalry and 12 batteries of artillery—the latter under the command of General Grunandet de Rochebont; beside the ammunition train and the military train. General Bourbaki and his two generals of brigade, Brincourt and Rose, commanded the battalion of *chasseurs-a-pied*, and the first, second, third and fourth *voltigeurs*. The Algerian rifles and the zouaves attracted considerable admiration among the *ouvriers* in consequence of their peculiar uniform, and of the Moorish type of feature which marks the *Tirailleurs Algériens* so clearly as belonging to an eastern race. The men were all delighted with their day's work.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 26, 1866.

The following are the changes in this Department since last report:

So much of Special Orders No. 331, dated July 13, 1866, as honorably musters out of the service of the United States Captain George W. Beach, C. S. V., has been amended by Special Orders No. 576, dated Nov. 19, 1866, as to read "to take effect August 5, 1866."

THE Navy Department on the 20th inst. issued the following circular to Volunteer officers:

All persons who have served as Volunteer officers in the United States Navy for the term of two years, and who desire to be examined for admission to the Regular Navy, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 25th, 1866, will at once make application, addressed to Commodore S. P. Lee, Hartford, Conn., who will notify them when to appear. Those who do not make application prior to the 1st of January next, or who do not present themselves when notified, will be considered as having waived their claim for examination. Candidates will take with them, when summoned, their official papers showing their naval record.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

BREVET Major-General J. C. Robinson, U. S. A., on the 15th inst. assumed command of the Department of the South.

LEAVE of absence for five days has been granted to Captain George E. Warner, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy).

SECOND Lieutenant J. Alman, Fourth U. S. cavalry, has been authorized to delay for ten days his departure for his post.

BREVET Major J. R. Myrick, First Lieutenant Third U. S. artillery, has been announced as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the South.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon H. R. Palmer has been relieved from duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands at Helena, Ark., at his own request.

BREVET Brigadier-General William H. Penrose, Captain Third U. S. infantry, is announced as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Missouri.

CAPTAIN W. G. Mitchell, Thirty-seventh U. S. infantry, having reported for duty, is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of the Missouri.

BREVET Major-General Kenner Garrard, Major Third U. S. cavalry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri.

LEAVE of absence for sixty days has been granted Colonel S. M. Quincy, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Volunteers.

LIEUTENANT J. Alman, Fourth U. S. cavalry, has been ordered to proceed immediately to Baton Rouge, La., and obtain and take charge of a quantity of ordnance stores for the command to which he belongs at Brownsville, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant J. D. Graham, Thirteenth U. S. infantry, having reported for duty, is announced as Aid-de-Camp to Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of the Missouri.

BREVET Brigadier-General William H. Penrose, Captain Third U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty as Acting Assistant Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri.

JAMES Joyes, Esq., has been appointed a lieutenant and ordered to report to the commanding officer Department of the East, at Philadelphia, Pa. Lieutenant Joyes formerly belonged to the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers.

CAPTAIN Leonard J. Whiting, Fourteenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of his services being no longer required.

FIRST Lieutenant P. H. Moroney, retired list U. S. Army, has been brevetted Captain U. S. Army, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to rank as such from the 13th day of March, 1865.

BREVET Major D. T. Wells, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. infantry, has been announced as an aide-de-camp to Brevet Major-General John C. Robinson, commanding Department of the South.

BREVET Captain J. W. French, First Lieutenant and Adjutant Eighth infantry, has been relieved from the duties of Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Military Command of North Carolina.

SECOND Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth infantry, has been announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of North Carolina, Colonel J. V. Bomford, Eighth U. S. infantry, commanding.

FIRST Lieutenant George McComber, Seventeenth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of his services being no longer required.

CAPTAIN C. S. Clark, Eightieth U. S. colored infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and will report to Brevet Colonel S. J. Brislin, Ninth U. S. cavalry, for temporary duty with that regiment.

THE leave of absence granted First Lieutenant John Marshall, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy), in Special Orders No. 38, current series, from the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been extended twenty days.

By direction of the President the disability of Edward L. Hartz to re-enter the service, arising from his being dropped from the rolls of the Army (Special Orders No. 253, from the Adjutant-General's office, dated July 29, 1864), has been removed.

BREVET Captain C. M. Pyne, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. infantry, having been appointed a captain in the Forty-first U. S. infantry, and being ordered to join his regiment, has been relieved from the duties of Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN Henry Sweeney, Sixtieth U. S. C. I., has been brevetted Major of U. S. Volunteers, for long and faithful service. Brevet Major Sweeney has been in the service continually since 1854, having been one of the soldiers of our old Army.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, has been directed to proceed to Brownsville, Texas, on special duty. He will report for instructions to Major-General Sheridan, commanding Department of the Gulf.

BREVET Colonel T. A. Dodge, Major Veteran Reserve Corps, who has been for a long time Superintendent of the War Department Building, has received an appointment as captain, and assigned to duty with the Forty-fourth U. S. infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps.

BREVET Colonel J. F. Wade, Major Ninth U. S. cavalry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has been directed to report to his Regimental Commander, for duty with his regiment.

CAPTAIN Charles C. Hood, Forty-first U. S. infantry, having reported to Headquarters Department of the Gulf for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has been assigned to temporary duty with the

Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, and ordered to report in person to Brevet Major-General Mower.

BREVET Major-General John W. Davidson, Major Second U. S. cavalry, having reported to Major-General Hancock, in compliance with instructions from Lieutenant-General Sherman, for temporary duty, is announced as Acting Inspector-General of the Department of the Missouri.

FIRST Lieutenant H. C. Stone, Forty-first U. S. infantry, having reported to Headquarters Department of the Gulf for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has been assigned to temporary duty with the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, and will report in person to Brevet Major-General Mower.

SECOND Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Forty-first U. S. infantry, having reported to Headquarters Department of the Gulf for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has been assigned to temporary duty with the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, and will report in person to Brevet Major-General Mower.

BREVET Major-General J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. Volunteers will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Washington, D. C., on business connected with the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands; after transacting his business with this office he will return to Galveston, Texas, and resume his duties as Assistant Commissioner of Texas.

BREVET Major-General J. G. Foster, having, at his own request, been ordered to be relieved from the command of the District of Florida, Colonel J. T. Sprague, Seventh U. S. infantry has been assigned to the command of that District, and will relieve General Foster immediately. General Foster, on being relieved, will comply with the directions of Special Orders No. 565, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, current series, in his case.

SECOND Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been ordered to proceed from Galveston to Brownsville, Texas, in charge of one hundred recruits for the Fourth U. S. cavalry. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Taylor at Brownsville, he will turn these recruits over to the commanding officer of the detachment of the Fourth U. S. cavalry stationed at that point, and rejoin his command without delay at Galveston.

SECOND Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, Sixth U. S. cavalry, having arrived at Galveston, Texas, with a detachment of recruits for the Fourth and Sixth U. S. cavalry, has been ordered to take charge of the two hundred and fifty of these recruits assigned to the Sixth U. S. cavalry, and proceed with this detachment to Jacksonville, Texas. Upon his arrival at that place Lieutenant Campbell will report with his detachment to the commanding officer of the Sixth U. S. cavalry.

CAPTAIN Edward S. Meyer, Thirty-fifth U. S. infantry, having reported at Headquarters District of Texas, has been ordered to proceed to San Antonio, Texas, in charge of one hundred and twenty recruits for the Fourth U. S. cavalry. Upon his arrival at San Antonio he will turn over these recruits to an officer of the Fourth U. S. cavalry, to be designated by the commanding officer of that regiment, after which he will report to the commanding officer Third battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, at that point, for duty.

So much of Special Orders No. 556, November 13, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's office, as detailed Second Lieutenant T. F. Forbes, Forty-second U. S. infantry (V.R.C.), for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and directed him to report to the Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Georgia, for duty, has been revoked, and he will report to the Commanding General Department of the East, for assignment to duty with his regiment.

So much of Special Orders No. 552, November 5, 1866, from the Adjutant-General's office, as directed Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Williams, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, to report by letter to the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty in that Bureau in the District of Nashville or Memphis, Tenn., has been revoked, and he will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Arkansas.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Montgomery, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in command of companies E, F and H, Second battalion, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, en route to Texas, in obedience to orders from Headquarters Department of Missouri, has been ordered to proceed with his command to Indianola, Texas, reporting at Galveston to Brevet Major-General Heintzelman, commanding District of Texas. Acting Assistant-Surgeon Townner will proceed with the command to its destination in Texas.

By Special Order issued the day after the preceding, leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to go without the limits of the Department of the Gulf, on surgeon's certificate that it is necessary to prevent permanent disability—with recommendation to the War Department for an extension, if the disability continue—was granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. Montgomery, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

BREVET Major-General J. G. Foster, Corps of Engineers, has, at his own request, been relieved of his duties as Commanding-General of the District of Florida and Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Florida. The Commanding General Department of the Gulf will select an officer on duty in the district to relieve General Foster, and will report by telegraph the name of the officer selected. General Foster, on being relieved will report to the Chief of Engineers for assignment to duty.

MILITARY Storekeeper W. G. Hodges, Quartermaster's Department, having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf, in accordance with Special Orders No. 278, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, current series, has been directed to relieve Military Storekeeper J. F. Rodgers of his duties at New Orleans. Military Storekeeper Rodgers, on being relieved, will immediately proceed to comply with the directions of Special Orders No. 278, War Department, Adjutant-General's office, current series, in his case.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of Captain A. J. McGonigle, Assistant Quartermaster, at 2 o'clock, p. m., November 17th, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon the condition of a lot of ordnance and ordnance stores received by Captain McGonigle from Lieutenant D. F. Kelly, Acting Assistant Quartermaster at Baton Rouge, La., per steamer *David White*. Detail for the Board: Captain I. D. DeRussey, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, First U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Allen Smith, First U. S. infantry.

THE following named officers are announced upon the staff of Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, in addition to those announced in previous orders: Surgeon J. E. Summers, U. S. A., Medical Director; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Gilman, Captain and C. S. U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence. The duties of Judge-Advocate of the Department will, for the present, be discharged by First Lieutenant Charles H. Graves, Aide-de-camp; and the duties of Assistant Inspector-General of the Department by Second Lieutenant J. G. Telford, Aide-de-camp.

IN compliance with requirements of Special Orders No. 68, Department of the Lakes, Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Hunt, Major Fourth infantry, on the 19th inst. assumed command of Fort Gratiot, Mich. The Fort is garrisoned by Company D, Fourth infantry, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. P. McKibbin commanding. First Lieutenant J. R. Mullikin is Post Quartermaster and A. C. S. Company D, Fourth infantry, has but recently been ordered to occupy Fort Gratiot from Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., relieving Companies E and F, Second battalion Seventeenth infantry, who are now en route to San Antonio, Texas.

A BOARD of Survey was appointed to meet in the city of New Orleans, at the office of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, Monday, November 12, 1866, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon an alleged discrepancy in certain lots of forage received by Colonel Strang from Brevet Major J. L. Woods, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, Missouri, per steamers *Continental*, *Julia*, and *Ruth*. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the discrepancy, if any, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major Charles L. McAllister, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant and Brevet Major E. H. Hosnor, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant Francis Carver, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry. The junior member will record the proceedings.

EXTRACTS FROM SPECIAL ORDERS FROM HEAD-QUARTERS GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

THREE hundred recruits for the Fourteenth infantry are ordered to sail for California on the 10th prox.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bainbridge, Captain Fifth U. S. infantry, has been relieved from duty at Governor's Island and ordered to report to Brevet Brigadier-General Potter, commanding Newport Barracks, Ky.

In addition to their present duties, the following named officers, stationed in each of the cities of New York and Philadelphia, will report by letter to Colonel N. A. Miles, Fortieth U. S. infantry, Washington, D. C., for duty in signing enlistment papers, and performing such other duties as may be required at the recruiting stations for the Fortieth U. S. infantry in those cities: Brevet Colonel J. D. O'Connell, Captain Fourteenth U. S. infantry, New York City; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. F. Smith, Captain Sixth U. S. infantry, Philadelphia, Pa.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Barker, Twenty-third U. S. infantry, having reported, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York harbor, and report to Colonel Hayden, commanding Depot, to accompany the detachment of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry.

Lieutenant Edward Howtard, Fourteenth infantry, having reported, will proceed to Governor's Island and report to Colonel Hayden, commanding, for duty at David's Island, New York harbor.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Lay, Captain Third infantry, will relieve First Lieutenant D. J. Scott, Recruiting officer at Trenton, N. J. Lieutenant Scott, upon being relieved, will report for duty to Colonel Hayden, commanding Governor's Island, New York harbor.

Captain J. L. Tidball, Recruiting officer, Buffalo, N. Y., will relieve Brevet Major W. C. Ide, at Buffalo. Upon being relieved Major Ide will report to Colonel Hayden, commanding Depot Governor's Island, New York harbor, for temporary duty.

THE following named officers having reported for duty on the General Recruiting Service, in compliance with General Orders No. 30, current series, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., are assigned to duty as follows: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Bristol, Captain Fifth U. S. infantry, to report to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, commanding Depot, for temporary duty at David's Island, New York harbor; First Lieutenant George W. Walker, Ninth U. S. infantry, to report for duty to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, U. S. A., commanding Depot Governor's Island, New York harbor.

First Lieutenant Samuel Barr, Fifth U. S. infantry, having reported at these Headquarters, in compliance with Special Orders No. 34, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, May 16, 1866, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York harbor, and report to Brevet Colonel J. Hayden, U. S. A., commanding Depot, for temporary duty.

THE following are the regular officers now stationed at Mound City, Illinois: Commodore Charles H. Poor, U. S. N., Commandant of Station; Commander Elias K. Owen, U. S. N., special duty; Surgeon A. S. Oberly, U. S. N.; Paymaster C. P. Wallach, U. S. N.; First Assistant Engineer P. A. Reaick, U. S. N., special duty; Captain William H. Parker, U. S. Marine Corps, commanding Marine Barracks; Lieutenant De Pratt Mannix, U. S. Marine Corps; and Lieutenant L. G. Harris, U. S. Marine Corps.

THE supply steamer *Neuborn*, Acting Master Holley, will sail from the Navy-yard, New York, with supplies for the North Atlantic and Gulf squadrons on December

THE PROPER INDIAN POLICY.

We make the following extract from a report from Brevet Major-General Wm. B. Hazen, Acting Inspector-General Department of the Platte. General Hazen is thoroughly acquainted with the subject discussed, and the opinions he expresses are those of almost every officer who has served against the Indians. The General speaks of Indians as follows:

The ideal Indian of the popular mind is found only in poetry and Cooper's novels. The Indian who now inhabits the Plains is a dirty beggar and thief, who murders the weak and unprotected, but never attacks an armed foe. He keeps no promise, and only makes them that he may more easily carry on his murder and pillage. He knows no sentiment but revenge and fear, and cares only to live in his vagrancy. All efforts to better his condition have, and will but add to his ingratitude, and prove unproductive of any good. The fact that one in a thousand have become civilized proves nothing, nor does it that our people can sometimes become as low and deceitful and murderous as the Indian. The white man owes the Indian nothing. He is in the way of natural evolutions of progress, and when Government pays what is to him a reasonable compensation for his title to the territory, or for privileges in it, the debt is as perfectly cancelled as when a corporation pays the assessed value of the site of a public school.

The present Indian policy has pampered these creatures, armed them, equipped them, and yielded to their demands, till many of them neither fear the Government nor believe it has the ability to defend itself. The Indians of the Mountain District are of this class. They have murdered there this season above forty persons, beside stealing a large quantity of property.

Each day one passes numbers of new-made graves, the work of these rascals. This has been previously reported in detail. It avails nothing to say that emigrants do not take the precaution of compact organization for defence. Although true, there is in a promiscuous travelling caravan upon the Plains, that comes together by accident, no practical medium of control, and even danger will not prevent straggling.

I have but one recommendation to make for all Indians. Allot to each tribe arbitrarily its territory or reservation, and make vigorous, unceasing war upon all who do not obey and remain upon their grounds. When once thoroughly whipped, as these Indians now at war never have been, there will afterward be no trouble with them. Prohibit all sales or issues of arms or ammunition, and imprison all who violate this law. If necessary give them food and clothing, but no implements of war.

It will be said that this is impracticable. It is not so. With the troops which can be spared for active service, which, in my opinion, are three-fourths of all in the department, the haunts of all the Indians can be visited each season, dealing war in their own fashion on all villages found off the reservations. I am confident our troops are at present too inert, and should be more actively employed; or rather, too much time is employed in routine or duty connected with their own maintenance, which yields no tangible results. I would employ all friendly Indians possible for this service, and organize those already authorized into one or two battalions for active service, instead of scattering them a few in a place at all the posts, where their duties will be desultory and of little effect. This plan can be successfully carried out if put in the hands of determined men, who will try honestly to do their duty. Expeditions should take no lumbering wagon trains, artillery, nor bayonets, but repeating small-arms, and move with pack mules—say one to four men—to carry blankets and food for infantry, and only food for cavalry. If cavalry is used, only the half-breed horse should be taken, for although American horses can be used for cavalry, without grain, on the native grasses, yet after four or five days' use, if previously weak, as I have always found them in this country, they are not as effective, and cannot march so far as infantry, who carry only their arms. These expeditions should be at all times ready to make forced marches, and not be held back by jaded horses. A few judiciously-selected depots might be necessary. Such expeditions can, with due tact and energy, nearly always surprise and destroy the villages. I speak from personal experience, having in '58 and '59, on five successive occasions succeeded by this means in surprising Camanches and Apaches. We invariably found the Indians and attacked them before they knew of our presence.

It will be of no use to send these expeditions under men who are not willing to carry them out under circumstances the most laborious and discouraging, without tents, with a single blanket, often with insufficient food, and who will fight on every occasion, and attack at the instant. I am confident that this course, if adopted as the general Indian policy, would in a few years solve the Indian troubles, and we would have him on our hands only as a peaceable pauper in place of a thieving, murdering one, and at half the cost.

The entire public domain is now, in a measure, occupied or traversed by emigrants, miners, traders, or soldiers, and the necessity for greater security from these at present ungoverned people is more than at any previous time imperative. The present system is but play with crime. Treaties with them are like treaties with the buffaloes and bears who inhabit the same country.

The Indians who stole the first lot of mules at Reno, when pressed, left behind a mule packed with the goods just received from the Treaty Commissioners at Laramie.

In '59 I had the misfortune to be seriously wounded by Indians, who had just before murdered a citizen while pursuing his avocations at home, and stolen his property. Among our captives were two Lancaster rifles, not long before issued to them by the Indian Bureau.

I report only from personal knowledge and close study of the Indian through several years of service with and against him, in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas. They differ in all of these localities in no sensible degree.

It is time that murder of innocent people for a false sentiment should cease.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

RECONCILIATION.

JUDGING candidly and carefully, there is at this moment a better prospect than at any time during the past twelvemonth, of reconciliation between Congress and the PRESIDENT. In this prospect there lies not only peace, but prosperity and National dignity. "A house divided against itself cannot stand;" and so long as the breach widened betwixt the two co-ordinate branches of the Government, the omens were dark for the Republic. What General GRANT once said of the Eastern and Western campaigns, before his accession to the Lieutenant-Generalcy, has been singularly applicable to the Legislative and Executive bodies. "The Armies in the East and West 'acted independently,'" declared our common-sense General, "and without concert, like a baulky team, 'no two ever pulling together.'" A similar epigram could be affixed to the Presidential and Congressional campaigns of reconstruction. But, happily, under our political system such a rupture between authorities can never last long, since the sovereign authority, the people, is sure to interpose its decision on the quarrel. The popular veto is more terrible than the Presidential, and the supplies denied by the Nation more needful than those cut off by a stubborn Congress. Appeal was made to this popular tribunal by both combatants in the Autumn balloting, and the umpire pronounced against the Chief Magistrate. In commenting on the spectacle, we ventured to predict that this officer would incline to range himself with the majority, if possible, and abandon his own policy for that which the majority had approved. Indeed, the other course would have been somewhat discreditable to our institutions—for a PRESIDENT, in the face of the expressed will of the people, on the most vital of all questions, the very organization of the Republic, to force his personal notions into practice, would be very disastrous, however patriotic the aim. Mr. JOHNSON is no such man; no one understands better than he the might of majorities; none detects more keenly the rumble of the popular ground-swell, or more promptly translates its meaning to his uses. Those who pretended that he was too "obstinate" to change, did not know the man, and the fiction that he would execute as "King" what he might not do as "President," was too palpable a party trick to alarm many people.

The only anxiety now is with regard to the attitude of Congress. The PRESIDENT will probably make no further trouble; but Congress may. Should that body stand precisely where it did at the last session, the PRESIDENT would doubtless approach it under some befitting guise of a "compromise," and all would be well. But the fear is that Congress, unbalanced by its complete triumph, and rather enjoying its belligerent attitude, may shift to different ground. And, in that case, the PRESIDENT might feel justified in once more carrying his cause before the people, on the new issue. Thence would come another "Winter of discontent," another year of unhappy delays. It may be feared, also, that some Congressmen may exasperate the PRESIDENT by taunting allusions to the record of the past year, in place of a more generous treatment. For the Executive dignity, and for National respect, it would even be well to give the ap-

proach of the PRESIDENT to the Congressional position some appearance of "an adjustment of differences," as the reporters delicately phrase it, and "a meeting half-way."

At all events, it appears that those absurdities about Congress "interfering with the PRESIDENT's prerogatives," and about the PRESIDENT's "abuse of the 'veto power,'" will give way to more sensible notions. On the one hand, Congressmen will give the PRESIDENT more credit for honesty of motive than formerly, and he, in turn, will not remain under the delusion that they misrepresent the people: both parties will cease bandying the terms "traitor," "Judas," and the other Billingsgate of the contest. What is vastly more important, however, than this cessation of personal abuse, is some just definition and limitation of the Legislative and Executive functions in the work of reconstruction. The indecent haste which the PRESIDENT's advisers (for doubtless his Cabinet was as much in fault as he) urged him to employ, fifteen months ago, in forestalling the action of Congress, is probably regretted by its own advocates. It is clear that Congress is authorized by the people to take part in the restoration of the Union. But the true constitutional and legal relations of the two powers ought to be defined and understood, and made independent of popular enthusiasm. The intrinsic right of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the question of the rehabilitation of States was not conferred by the Autumnal balloting; it was a legal power, already resident in that body. We hold it, therefore, to be one main duty of Congress, at its coming session, to put its legislation in such form as to vindicate its own prerogatives. In such questions, however, it is a great point gained when those in whose hands the power is placed approach each other in a friendly spirit. We are aware that it is dangerous to trust to the news-writers for stories of Washington compacts. But all the probabilities point to a more kindly and a less self-sufficient spirit than before, as likely to actuate henceforth those in authority. The first step toward reconstruction is reconciliation.

We learn by Ocean Telegraph that Minister ADAMS has, in pursuance of instructions from Washington, revived the *Alabama* case, and demanded the immediate settlement of the claims for damages arising from the depredations committed by that cruiser upon American shipping. It appears from the English press that this demand will be met by the British Government and people in a much milder spirit than even the earlier demands. When it was first intimated that England might some day be called upon to pay damages for the vessels and merchandise destroyed by the *Alabama*, the English papers could find no words strong enough to express their indignation at such an exhibition of Yankee impudence; and it was asserted in round terms that England would sooner go to war than satisfy these claims. That was soon after the close of the war, before it was known that the United States would recover its strength so rapidly. Since then, although no new light has been shed on this case, although our demands are no more just or clear than when they were first presented, a great change has come over the British mind in respect to the advisability of paying them. The London *Times* of November 17th admits that Lord RUSSELL's refusal to consider them was based on the false assumption that the international duty and liability of England were measured by the municipal law of that country, a view which is now conceded to be "manifestly contrary to the dictates of 'natural reason and equity.'" In contending that Great Britain could not accept arbitration because it would put in issue the justice of the construction of her own Foreign Enlistment Act by her own land officers, Lord RUSSELL, says the *Times*, overlooked the previous question, whether the Foreign Enlistment Act itself was adequate for its purpose. The *Times* gives us to understand that, while Her Majesty's Government have no present intention of referring the *Alabama* claims to a commission, it is in contemplation to empower a commission to inquire into the operation of the British neutrality laws, and to "report upon the possibility of amending them so as to bring them into more complete 'conformity with' the international obligations of that Government.

The London *Herald*, the organ of the Tory party, goes still further. "We can see no reason," it says,

"why this vexed question should not be submitted to some court of arbitration which shall determine finally a point of international law which it were well to have settled. We should not like to have the career of the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah* made into a precedent." We have always thought it would come to this. Great Britain cannot afford to let the *Alabama* claims go unsettled. She could better afford to pay them twice over than find herself drawn into a war with us, or with any other nation which could put into practice against her maritime interests her own maxims of international law.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

A WRITER in the *Nation*, under the head of "English and American Ordnance Compared," has strung together a series of assertions from which he derives the unwelcome conclusion that the advantage in effectiveness in this implement of warfare is entirely with the English. While we have no dispute with that critic upon the question of wrought iron against cast iron, as gun material, and agree with him in the superiority of the former, we do take decided exception to the unpatriotic business of decrying our American ordnance by a wrong manipulation of facts. That the article referred to is liable to this charge will be made evident by exposing a few of its more palpable errors. For, in scientific reasoning, the importance of the conclusion is dependent upon fidelity to truth in the premises.

The article in the *Nation* begins with instituting a comparison between the Armstrong 13.3-inch rifled gun, commonly known as the 600-pounder, and the American 15-inch smooth-bore. Now, to show the unfairness of this comparison, it should be made known that the British gun is strictly an experimental one; there never has been a single specimen of it even mounted in a ship—possibly because one has never yet been constructed on which sufficient reliance could be placed as regards safety for service. We have watched the career of these heavy Armstrong guns, and are safe in asserting that, until very lately, at least, they have uniformly travelled, one after another, from the factory to the trial-ground, and thence to the hospital for disabled guns at Woolwich, or else to the scrap-heap. On the contrary, the 15-inch gun, cited by the *Nation* in comparison, instead of being an experimental gun, was one that, after a very trifling sum spent in experiments, was adopted in our Navy, and carried us triumphantly through the late war. Men fought behind it in many a hard and glorious victory.

The first point made by the ordnance writer in the *Nation* respects the charge of powder. He says the charge of the Armstrong gun is 100 pounds, that of the Rodman is 50 pounds; that the English powder is "the best of powder; that used in the American gun is purposely prepared in such a manner that it shall burn slowly." Now, the "100 pounds" insinuated to be the regular charge of the Armstrong gun; is, in fact, very seldom used in it, most experiments with this miraculous ordnance being conducted with much smaller charges. When the "100 pounds" are used, the gun is fired by means of an electric battery, in order that the gunners may run no risk from any accident which may ensue. The 15-inch gun is fired in actual service, where men stand around it; and it never yet killed anybody but the enemy. So far from the charge being 50 pounds, as asserted in the *Nation*, its service charge, as might have been seen by reference to the Naval Ordnance Instructions, issued several years since, is directed to be 60 pounds against iron-clads. It is unnecessary to add that this latter is the only purpose requiring heavy charges, as the gun has ample range for shell firing, with much lower charges.

Not only is the service charge of our 15-inch gun not 50 pounds of powder "purposely prepared in such a manner that it shall burn slowly," but it is 60 pounds of ordinary quick-burning cannon powder—we believe No. 7 powder.

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American gun would result from the use of so weak a propelling power as the reviewer mentions. But we do object to an attack upon our National ordnance, when one, either from ignorance or wilfulness, displays such a lack of knowledge of both its present endurance and its past achievements. It will be enough to say that the 15-inch, with its prescribed service charge of 60 pounds, has an initial velocity of 1,480 feet per second.

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Having thus disposed of "charge" and "initial velocity," the third point made by the *Nation* is upon "accuracy." It seeks to impugn the accuracy of the 15-inch gun, by a citation of General GILLMORE's experiments with a class of ordnance of so much lower calibre that the comparison, as ordnance officers will at once see, is absolutely useless. It is well known how rapidly accuracy in smooth-bores increases rapidly with the weight of the shot, on account of the increase in the power to overcome the various disturbing elements which prevent accuracy. On the other hand, while General GILLMORE's experiments with cast-iron guns of low calibre do not describe the accuracy of the 15-inch gun, positive experiments, like those, for instance, made in James River, while General BUTLER was there, do attest its extraordinary merit in this respect.

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DURING a recent cruise in the channel, some of the most powerful vessels in the English Navy were tested with respect to their speed.

As the conditions were quite different from those under which they were tried at the measured mile, this trial is quite interesting, because it shows how near an approximation the measured mile runs are to the service speed of the vessels.

We find that the speed of the *Achilles* and *Bellerophon* was fully up to their measured mile speed. This would seem to show that the measured mile trials are not such humbugs as they are not unusually supposed to be. Both of these vessels have direct-acting screw engines of colossal proportions, the cylinders, in the case of the *Bellerophon*, being 112 inches in diameter, deducting area of the trunks, equals 104 inches effective diameter, by 4 feet length of stroke, and the boilers being of about two-thirds the capacity of those of the *Wampanoag* class, and of course occupying but about two-thirds the space in the vessels. The bearings of these engines, when compared with those designed by the Chief of the Steam Bureau, seem to be absurdly small, but when it is remembered that these heavy English direct-acting engines are remarkably free from heating, while the contrary is the case with those planned at Washington, it would seem that the vast experience of the English builders is a very safe guide to follow.

The power exerted by the *Bellerophon* engines is something enormous—upward of 6,000 horse-power—sufficient to propel the *Wampanoag* at least 16 knots. Besides, the *Bellerophon's* steam machinery occupies very much less space. Indeed, if these engines were in the *Wampanoag*, the quarters for officers would be much more commodious, and all the coal could be carried below the berth deck.

THE following is a list of the newly-appointed officers of the Regular Army, who have passed the Board assembled at New York, and of which Brevet Major-General AUGER is President: Colonel D. E. SICKLES, Forty-Second; Lieutenant-Colonel A. WEBB, Forty-fourth; Captains D.

SCHOOLEY, Fortieth; S. P. FERRIS, Thirtieth; A. S. CLARK, Forty-fourth; F. B. HAMILTON, Fourteenth; E. L. HARTZ, Twenty-seventh; J. EGAN, Eleventh; F. M. COXE, Fortieth; C. BENTZON, Fortieth; H. F. BOWENSON, Forty-Third; J. McKIM, Thirty-ninth; J. W. FRENCH, Fortieth. First Lieutenants J. JOYCE, Forty-second; G. BARRETT, Twenty-sixth. Second Lieutenants DE HART G. QUIMBY, Fifth; JOS. C. CASTLE, Twenty-first; J. F. SMITH, Eleventh; F. MADDEN, Forty-second; F. W. FOOT, Forty-fifth; Wm. SHIELDS, Forty-fourth.

THE following is an extract from a letter received from a correspondent in Europe:

The United States steamers *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* arrived at Lisbon November 2d, from Brest, France, October 29th. They left Cherbourg October 25th and staid two days in Brest to await fair weather for crossing the Bay of Biscay.

The average speed of the Monitor in the moderate sea of the 29th was six knots; in a smooth sea of the 28th it was eight knots; on being towed on the 30th in a sea comparatively smooth, the speed was eight and a half knots, both vessels expending about equal amounts of coal. The Ships arrived at Belem Castle, at the mouth of the river Tagus, twelve miles from Lisbon, at 10:30 P. M., November 2d. Next day, November 3d, they got under way and passed Belem Castle, the fort which, by the way, fired into the U. S. steamer *Niagara* a year or two ago. On the way to Lisbon they were boarded by the quarantine doctor and informed that they must go back to quarantine station and remain there five days, and have no communication whatever with the shore. This intelligence was disagreeable, especially when both the ships were perfectly healthy and were provided with clean bills of health from the city of Brest. The ships were released from quarantine and came up to the city of Lisbon November 8th, efforts to shorten the five days quarantine having proved unavailing. The *Ino*, *Guard*, *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* are now at Lisbon, and the *Shamrock* is expected in a fortnight; the *Colorado*, *Frolic* and *Suvarov* will arrive next week. The *Colorado* and *Frolic* are now at Cherbourg; the *Suvarov* is at Ferrol, Spain. The Monitor *Miantonomoh* has steamed nine thousand miles and has not yet required the use of a dry-dock.

The Russian frigate *Svetlan* arrived at Lisbon a week ago. This ship was one of the six ships that escorted the *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* from Helsingfors to Cronstadt. The Reuskys and Amerikanskys appear to be as friendly in the port of Lisbon as they were when in Russia in August and September last—although the vocal cords have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the tension they were put to in the frequent use of the Russian h—o—o—r—o—y! Roosky and Amerikansky h—o—o—r—o—y!

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O., L. L., U. S., held in the Supreme Court room—right wing of Independence Hall—Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, at half past seven o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected Companions of the Order: First class—Surgeon GUSTAVUS R. B. HORNER, M. D., Captain, U. S. Navy, Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer HENRY H. STEWART, Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer JAMES W. WHITTAKER, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer JOHN JOHNSON, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; First Assistant Engineer WILLIAM H. G. WEST, Master, U. S. Navy, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Brevet Major J. BERNARD BRINTON, M. D., U. S. Army, late Assistant Surgeon and Medical Purveyor Army of the Potomac; Captain GEORGE C. M. EICHHOLTZ, late 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Colonel GEORGE E. FORD, U. S. Volunteers, late Captain and Aid-de-Camp, U. S. V., Army of the Tennessee.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, calling our attention to the fact that a person representing himself as a "brevet major in the Fourth U. S. infantry," is going about the city of New York collecting money under the pretence of assisting a deceased officer's family (STOUTENBERG by name) to return to Europe, exhibiting a certificate from Major-General DIX. The person alluded to styles himself Brevet Major CHAS. SCHOFIELD, and we warn our readers against him, as the above-named person is not an officer of the Regular Army, and no Volunteer officer of that name has received the brevet of major.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding Department of the Gulf, has issued an order directing that the Eighty-First U. S. colored infantry be immediately mustered out of service as an entire organization, the period of the enlistment of a majority of the men being about to expire. This order was issued on the 19th inst.

THE Headquarters Department of the Arkansas have been transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Commanding General of the Department is authorized to move the band now at Little Rock to the post within his command having the largest permanent garrison.

CAPTAIN A. N. Brevoort (retired list), U. S. Marine Corps, died at the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 26th instant.

THE PROPER INDIAN POLICY.

We make the following extract from a report from *Brigadier-General Wm. B. Hazen, Acting Inspector-General Department of the Platte*. General Hazen is thoroughly acquainted with the subject discussed, and the opinions he expresses are those of almost every officer who has served against the Indians. The General speaks of Indians as follows:

The ideal Indian of the popular mind is found only in poetry and Cooper's novels. The Indian who now inhabits the Plains is a dirty beggar and thief, who murders the weak and unprotected, but never attacks an armed foe. He keeps no promise, and only makes them that he may more easily carry on his murder and pillage. He knows no sentiment but revenge and fear, and cares only to live in his vagrancy. All efforts to better his condition have, and will but add to his ingratitude, and prove unproductive of any good. The fact that one in a thousand have become civilized proves nothing, nor does it that our people can sometimes become as low and deceitful and murderous as the Indian. The white man owes the Indian nothing. He is in the way of natural evolutions of progress, and when Government pays what is to him a reasonable compensation for his title to the territory, or for privileges in it, the debt is as perfectly cancelled as when a corporation pays the assessed value of the site of a public school.

The present Indian policy has pampered these creatures, armed them, equipped them, and yielded to their demands, till many of them neither fear the Government nor believe it has the ability to defend itself. The Indians of the Mountain District are of this class. They have murdered there this season above forty persons, beside stealing a large quantity of property.

Each day one passes numbers of new-made graves, the work of these rascals. This has been previously reported in detail. It avails nothing to say that emigrants do not take the precaution of compact organization for defence. Although true, there is in a promiscuous travelling caravan upon the Plains, that comes together by accident, no practical medium of control, and even danger will not prevent straggling.

I have but one recommendation to make for all Indians. Allot to each tribe arbitrarily its territory or reservation, and make vigorous, unceasing war upon all who do not obey and remain upon their grounds. When once thoroughly whipped, as these Indians now at war never have been, there will afterward be no trouble with them. Prohibit all sales or issues of arms or ammunition, and imprison all who violate this law. If necessary give them food and clothing, but no implements of war.

It will be said that this is impracticable. It is not so. With the troops which can be spared for active service, which, in my opinion, are three-fourths of all in the department, the haunts of all the Indians can be visited each season, dealing war in their own fashion on all villages found off the reservations. I am confident our troops are at present too inert, and should be more actively employed; or rather, too much time is employed in routine or duty connected with their own maintenance, which yields no tangible results. I would employ all friendly Indians possible for this service, and organize those already authorized into one or two battalions for active service, instead of scattering them a few in a place at all the posts, where their duties will be desultory and of little effect. This plan can be successfully carried out if put in the hands of determined men, who will try honestly to do their duty. Expeditions should take no lumbering wagon trains, artillery, nor bayonets, but repeating small-arms, and move with pack mules—say one to four men—to carry blankets and food for infantry, and only food for cavalry. If cavalry is used, only the half-breed horse should be taken, for although American horses can be used for cavalry, without grain, on the native grasses, yet after four or five days' use, if previously weak, as I have always found them in this country, they are not as effective, and cannot march so far as infantry, who carry only their arms. These expeditions should be at all times ready to make forced marches, and not be held back by jaded horses. A few judiciously-selected depots might be necessary. Such expeditions can, with due tact and energy, nearly always surprise and destroy the villages. I speak from personal experience, having in '58 and '59, on five successive occasions succeeded by this means in surprising Camanches and Apaches. We invariably found the Indians and attacked them before they knew of our presence.

It will be of no use to send these expeditions under men who are not willing to carry them out under circumstances the most laborious and discouraging, without tents, with a single blanket, often with insufficient food, and who will fight on every occasion, and attack at the instant. I am confident that this course, if adopted as the general Indian policy, would in a few years solve the Indian troubles, and we would have him on our hands only as a peaceable pauper in place of a thieving, murdering one, and at half the cost.

The entire public domain is now, in a measure, occupied or traversed by emigrants, miners, traders, or soldiers, and the necessity for greater security from these at present ungoverned people is more than at any previous time imperative. The present system is but play with crime. Treaties with them are like treaties with the buffaloes and bears who inhabit the same country.

The Indians who stole the first lot of mules at Reno, when pressed, left behind a mule packed with the goods just received from the Treaty Commissioners at Laramie.

In '59 I had the misfortune to be seriously wounded by Indians, who had just before murdered a citizen while pursuing his avocations at home, and stolen his property. Among our captives were two Lancaster rifles, not long before issued to them by the Indian Bureau.

I report only from personal knowledge and close study of the Indian through several years of service with and against him, in Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas. They differ in all of these localities in no sensible degree.

It is time that murder of innocent people for a false sentiment should cease.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

RECONCILIATION.

JUDGING candidly and carefully, there is at this moment a better prospect than at any time during the past twelvemonth, of reconciliation between Congress and the PRESIDENT. In this prospect there lies not only peace, but prosperity and National dignity. "A house divided against itself cannot stand;" and so long as the breach widened betwixt the two co-ordinate branches of the Government, the omens were dark for the Republic. What General GRANT once said of the Eastern and Western campaigns, before his accession to the Lieutenant-Generalacy, has been singularly applicable to the Legislative and Executive bodies. "The Armies in the East and West 'acted independently,' declared our common-sense General, 'and without concert, like a baulky team, 'no two ever pulling together.' A similar epigram could be affixed to the Presidential and Congressional campaigns of reconstruction. But, happily, under our political system such a rupture between authorities can never last long, since the sovereign authority, the people, is sure to interpose its decision on the quarrel. The popular veto is more terrible than the Presidential, and the supplies denied by the Nation more needful than those cut off by a stubborn Congress. Appeal was made to this popular tribunal by both combatants in the Autumn balloting, and the umpire pronounced against the Chief Magistrate. In commenting on the spectacle, we ventured to predict that this officer would incline to range himself with the majority, if possible, and abandon his own policy for that which the majority had approved. Indeed, the other course would have been somewhat discreditable to our institutions—for a PRESIDENT, in the face of the expressed will of the people, on the most vital of all questions, the very organization of the Republic, to force his personal notions into practice, would be very disastrous, however patriotic the aim. Mr. JOHNSON is no such man; no one understands better than he the might of majorities; none detects more keenly the rumble of the popular ground-swell, or more promptly translates its meaning to his uses. Those who pretended that he was too 'obstinate' to change, did not know the man, and the fiction that he would execute as 'King' what he might not do as 'President,' was too palpable a party trick to alarm many people.

The only anxiety now is with regard to the attitude of Congress. The PRESIDENT will probably make no further trouble; but Congress may. Should that body stand precisely where it did at the last session, the PRESIDENT would doubtless approach it under some befitting guise of a "compromise," and all would be well. But the fear is that Congress, unbalanced by its complete triumph, and rather enjoying its belligerent attitude, may shift to different ground. And, in that case, the PRESIDENT might feel justified in once more carrying his cause before the people, on the new issue. Thence would come another "Winter of discontent," another year of unhappy delays. It may be feared, also, that some Congressmen may exasperate the PRESIDENT by taunting allusions to the record of the past year, in place of a more generous treatment. For the Executive dignity, and for National respect, it would even be well to give the ap-

proach of the PRESIDENT to the Congressional position some appearance of "an adjustment of differences," as the reporters delicately phrase it, and "a meeting half-way."

At all events, it appears that those absurdities about Congress "interfering with the PRESIDENT's prerogatives," and about the PRESIDENT's "abuse of the 'veto power,'" will give way to more sensible notions. On the one hand, Congressmen will give the PRESIDENT more credit for honesty of motive than formerly, and he, in turn, will not remain under the delusion that they misrepresent the people: both parties will cease bandying the terms "traitor," "Judas," and the other Billingsgate of the contest. What is vastly more important, however, than this cessation of personal abuse, is some just definition and limitation of the Legislative and Executive functions in the work of reconstruction. The indecent haste which the PRESIDENT's advisers (for doubtless his Cabinet was as much in fault as he) urged him to employ, fifteen months ago, in forestalling the action of Congress, is probably regretted by its own advocates. It is clear that Congress is authorized by the people to take part in the restoration of the Union. But the true constitutional and legal relations of the two powers ought to be defined and understood, and made independent of popular enthusiasm. The intrinsic right of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate upon the question of the rehabilitation of States was not conferred by the Autumnal balloting; it was a legal power, already resident in that body. We hold it, therefore, to be one main duty of Congress, at its coming session, to put its legislation in such form as to vindicate its own prerogatives. In such questions, however, it is a great point gained when those in whose hands the power is placed approach each other in a friendly spirit. We are aware that it is dangerous to trust to the news-writers for stories of Washington compacts. But all the probabilities point to a more kindly and a less self-sufficient spirit than before, as likely to actuate henceforth those in authority. The first step toward reconstruction is reconciliation.

WE learn by Ocean Telegraph that Minister ADAMS has, in pursuance of instructions from Washington, revived the *Alabama* case, and demanded the immediate settlement of the claims for damages arising from the depredations committed by that cruiser upon American shipping. It appears from the English press that this demand will be met by the British Government and people in a much milder spirit than even the earlier demands. When it was first intimated that England might some day be called upon to pay damages for the vessels and merchandise destroyed by the *Alabama*, the English papers could find no words strong enough to express their indignation at such an exhibition of Yankee impudence; and it was asserted in round terms that England would sooner go to war than satisfy these claims. That was soon after the close of the war, before it was known that the United States would recover its strength so rapidly. Since then, although no new light has been shed on this case, although our demands are no more just or clear than when they were first presented, a great change has come over the British mind in respect to the advisability of paying them. The *London Times* of November 17th admits that Lord RUSSELL's refusal to consider them was based on the false assumption that the international duty and liability of England were measured by the municipal law of that country, a view which is now conceded to be "manifestly contrary to the dictates of 'natural reason and equity.'" In contending that Great Britain could not accept arbitration because it would put in issue the justice of the construction of her own Foreign Enlistment Act by her own land officers, Lord RUSSELL, says the *Times*, overlooked the previous question, whether the Foreign Enlistment Act itself was adequate for its purpose. The *Times* gives us to understand that, while Her Majesty's Government have no present intention of referring the *Alabama* claims to a commission, it is in contemplation to empower a commission to inquire into the operation of the British neutrality laws, and to "report upon the possibility 'of amending them so as to bring them into more complete 'conformity with' the international obligations of that Government.

The *London Herald*, the organ of the Tory party, goes still further. "We can see no reason," it says,

"why this vexed question should not be submitted to some court of arbitration which shall determine finally a point of international law which it were well to have settled. We should not like to have the career of the *Alabama* and the *Shenandoah* made into a precedent." We have always thought it would come to this. Great Britain cannot afford to let the *Alabama* claims go unsettled. She could better afford to pay them twice over than find herself drawn into a war with us, or with any other nation which could put into practice against her maritime interests her own maxims of international law.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

A WRITER in the *Nation*, under the head of "English and American Ordnance Compared," has strung together a series of assertions from which he derives the unwelcome conclusion that the advantage in effectiveness in this implement of warfare is entirely with the English. While we have no dispute with that critic upon the question of wrought iron against cast iron, as gun material, and agree with him in the superiority of the former, we do take decided exception to the unpatriotic business of decrying our American ordnance by a wrong manipulation of facts. That the article referred to is liable to this charge will be made evident by exposing a few of its more palpable errors. For, in scientific reasoning, the importance of the conclusion is dependent upon fidelity to truth in the premises.

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There are several other points in the *Nation's* article which look at facts in so partial a light, that we should refer to them, did not want of space at present forbid. Enough has been said, however, perhaps, to prevent the writer's logic from being generally accepted without closer inquiry and sifting. It will be observed that we are not so much combating the conclusion of the writer on the subject of wrought-iron guns, as the facts by which he thinks he reaches it. Our American ordnance is very far from being perfect, but we must be just with regard to what points of comparative excellence it can claim, for it gains vastly by comparison with the service artillery of any other power.

DURING a recent cruise in the channel, some of the most powerful vessels in the English Navy were tested with respect to their speed.

As the conditions were quite different from those under which they were tried at the measured mile, this trial is quite interesting, because it shows how near an approximation the measured mile runs are to the service speed of the vessels.

We find that the speed of the *Ahilles* and *Bellerophon* was fully up to their measured mile speed. This would seem to show that the measured mile trials are not such humbugs as they are not unusually supposed to be. Both of these vessels have direct-acting screw engines of colossal proportions, the cylinders, in the case of the *Bellerophon*, being 112 inches in diameter, deducting area of the trunks, equals 104 inches effective diameter, by 4 feet length of stroke, and the boilers being of about two-thirds the capacity of those of the *Wampanoag* class, and of course occupying but about two-thirds the space in the vessels. The bearings of these engines, when compared with those designed by the Chief of the Steam Bureau, seem to be absurdly small, but when it is remembered that these heavy English direct-acting engines are remarkably free from heating, while the contrary is the case with those planned at Washington, it would seem that the vast experience of the English builders is a very safe guide to follow.

The power exerted by the *Bellerophon* engines is something enormous—upward of 6,000 horse-power—sufficient to propel the *Wampanoag* at least 16 knots. Besides, the *Bellerophon's* steam machinery occupies very much less space. Indeed, if these engines were in the *Wampanoag*, the quarters for officers would be much more commodious, and all the coal could be carried below the berth deck.

THE following is a list of the newly-appointed officers of the Regular Army, who have passed the Board assembled at New York, and of which Brevet Major-General AUGUR is President: Colonel D. E. SICKLES, Forty-Second; Lieutenant-Colonel A. WEBB, Forty-fourth; Captains D.

SCHOOLEY, Fortieth; S. P. FERRIS, Thirtieth; A. S. CLARK, Forty-fourth; F. B. HAMILTON, Fourteenth; E. L. HARTZ, Twenty-seventh; J. EGAN, Eleventh; F. M. COXE, Fortieth; C. BENTZON, Fortieth; H. F. BOWNSON, Forty-Third; J. MCKIM, Thirty-ninth; J. W. FRENCH, Fortieth. First Lieutenants J. JOYES, Forty-second; G. BARRETT, Twenty-sixth. Second Lieutenants DE HART F. QUMBY, Fifth; JOS. C. CASTLE, Twenty-first; J. F. SMITH, Eleventh; F. MADDEN, Forty-second; F. W. FOOT, Forty-fifth; WM. SHIELDS, Forty-fourth.

THE following is an extract from a letter received from a correspondent in Europe:

The United States steamers *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* arrived at Lisbon November 2d, from Brest, France, October 29th. They left Cherbourg October 25th and staid two days in Brest to await fair weather for crossing the Bay of Biscay.

The average speed of the *Monitor* in the moderate sea of the 29th was six knots; in a smooth sea of the 28th it was eight knots; on being towed on the 30th in a sea comparatively smooth, the speed was eight and a half knots, both vessels expending about equal amounts of coal. The ships arrived at Belem Castle, at the mouth of the river Tagus, twelve miles from Lisbon, at 10:30 P. M., November 2d. Next day, November 3d, they got under way and passed Belem Castle, the fort which, by the way, fired into the U. S. steamer *Niagara* a year or two ago. On the way to Lisbon they were boarded by the quarantine doctor and informed that they must go back to quarantine station and remain there five days, and have no communication whatever with the shore. This intelligence was disagreeable, especially when both the ships were perfectly healthy and were provided with clean bills of health from the city of Brest. The ships were released from quarantine and came up to the city of Lisbon November 8th, efforts to shorten the five days quarantine having proved unavailing. The *Ino*, *Guard*, *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* are now at Lisbon, and the *Shamrock* is expected in a fortnight; the *Colorado*, *Frolic* and *Swatara* will arrive next week. The *Colorado* and *Frolic* are now at Cherbourg; the *Swatara* is at Ferrol, Spain. The *Monitor Miantonomoh* has steamed nine thousand miles and has not yet required the use of a dry-dock.

The Russian frigate *Svetlan* arrived at Lisbon a week ago. This ship was one of the six ships that escorted the *Augusta* and *Miantonomoh* from Helsingfors to Cronstadt. The Reuskys and Americans appear to be as friendly in the port of Lisbon as they were when in Russia in August and September last—although the vocal cords have scarcely yet recovered from the effects of the tension they were put to in the frequent use of the Russian h-o-o-r-a-y! Roosky and Amerikansky h-o-o-r-a-y!

At a stated meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of Pennsylvania, M. O. L. L., U. S., held in the Supreme Court room—right wing of Independence Hall—Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 21st instant, at half past seven o'clock, the following named gentlemen, candidates for membership, were balloted for, and duly elected Companions of the Order: First class—Surgeon GUSTAVUS R. B. HORNER, M. D., Captain, U. S. Navy, Marine Rendezvous, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer HENRY H. STEWART, Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer JAMES W. WHITTAKER, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chief Engineer JOHN JOHNSON, Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.; First Assistant Engineer WILLIAM H. G. WEST, Master, U. S. Navy, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; Brevet Major J. BERNARD BRINTON, M. D., U. S. Army, late Assistant Surgeon and Medical Purveyor Army of the Potomac; Captain GEORGE C. M. EICHHOLTZ, late 53d Pennsylvania Infantry, U. S. Volunteers; Brevet Colonel GEORGE E. FORD, U. S. Volunteers, late Captain and Aid-de-Camp, U. S. V., Army of the Tennessee.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, calling our attention to the fact that a person representing himself as a "brevet major in the Fourth U. S. infantry," is going about the city of New York collecting money under the pretence of assisting a deceased officer's family (STOUTENBERG by name) to return to Europe, exhibiting a certificate from Major-General DIX. The person alluded to styles himself Brevet Major CHAR. SCHOFIELD, and we warn our readers against him, as the above-named person is not an officer of the Regular Army, and no Volunteer officer of that name has received the brevet of major.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN, commanding Department of the Gulf, has issued an order directing that the Eighty-First U. S. colored infantry be immediately mustered out of service as an entire organization, the period of the enlistment of a majority of the men being about to expire. This order was issued on the 19th inst.

THE Headquarters Department of the Arkansas have been transferred from Little Rock to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and the Commanding General of the Department is authorized to move the band now at Little Rock to the post within his command having the largest permanent garrison.

CAPTAIN A. N. BREVOORT (retired list), U. S. Marine Corps, died at the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 26th instant.

AMERICAN CAVALRY OF THE REVOLUTION.

We gave last week a portion of Colonel A. G. Brackett's article in *The Galaxy* under the above title. The following extract from the same article will also be found of interest. In our last extract the Colonel enumerated and described the Continental or Regular regiments which served during the Revolutionary War. In that we make below he gives an account of the other organizations:

The foregoing were all of the Continental or Regular regiments which served during the struggle for independence. But there were other organizations of Militia which did much good service and aided our cause very considerably. The most celebrated of these was Marion's corps from South Carolina. When this body was first formed, Francis Marion received from the State of South Carolina the commission of Lieutenant-Colonel, and subsequently became a Brigadier-General. The other field officer was Major Horry, and both of them have been rendered celebrated by the pen of Weems. This organization would in these days be considered as "mounted infantry," and in the unsuccessful attempt to storm Savannah, Ga., in the Autumn of 1779, it suffered very much. Captain Charles Motte, Lieutenants Alexander Hume, James Grey and Cornelius Van Vlieland were killed, as was the brave Sergeant William Jasper, who fell while attempting to plant the American colors on the parapet of Spring Hill redoubt. Many of the men were killed and wounded in this sanguinary affair. Here too fell Count Casimir Pulaski, of Poland, Brigadier-General of cavalry in the American service.

After this action Marion retreated to the interior, whence he was able to harass the British for a long time. The movements and actions of these troops were of a most romantic character, and the name of their leader is one of the most highly honored in our Nation.

On the 19th of August, 1779, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lee, with a portion of his dragoons and infantry men, surprised the post of Paulus Hook, opposite to New York, and took one hundred and fifty-nine British soldiers prisoners, having lost only two of his own party killed and three wounded. Great praise was bestowed upon Lee for the skill and bravery with which he executed this daring scheme, and Congress awarded him a medal commemorative of the event.

When Major André was captured near Tarrytown, he was taken at once to Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson, of Sheldon's regiment of dragoons, who was stationed at an outpost at North Castle with a party of dragoons. After examining his papers, he sent André, under charge of Major Tallmadge, also of Sheldon's regiment, to Colonel Sheldon, whose quarters were at New Salem, for greater security. It was here that André made his confession and proved that General Arnold was a traitor.

It was shortly after this event that Sergeant Champe, of Lee's Legion, was sent to New York to attempt the capture of Arnold. Champe was a man of great courage and sagacity, and his project of capturing the traitor General failed, not through his own neglect, but on account of circumstances over which he had no control. Champe pretended to desert from his regiment and was, in fact, fired upon by his own comrades while riding toward the British boats lying on the Hudson River.

Pursuant to orders given by Major-General Greene, on the 2d and 3d of November, 1782, the First and Third regiments of dragoons, then serving in South Carolina, were consolidated and formed into five troops, agreeably to an order given to Greene by the Secretary of War. The following officers were retained in this organization: Colonel George Baylor, commissioned January 8, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel William Washington; Major John Swan, commissioned October 21, 1780; Captain Churchill Jones, commissioned June 1, 1777; Captain John Watts, commissioned April 7, 1778; Captain William Barrett, commissioned May, 1779; Captain William Parsons, commissioned November, 1779; Captain John Hughes, commissioned March 31, 1781.

In this way the regiment served until the close of the Revolutionary War, when it was disbanded, the officers and men returning to their homes and pursuing the arts of peace.

Captain John Watts attained the rank of Major in the Revolutionary War, in which he was wounded three times. After the formation of the present Government, and when difficulties occurred with France, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel commandant of the first regiment of United States cavalry ever formed; this was on the 8th of January, 1799. He was a Virginian, and died in Bedford county, Virginia, on the 8th of June, 1830.

The uniform for the cavalry which was raised for the Provisional Army of 1798 and '99 was a subject of great importance; and in General Washington's letter to Hon. James McHenry, Secretary of War, dated Philadelphia, December 13, 1798, he recommended that it be as follows: A green coat, with white facings, white linings and buttons, white vest and breeches, with black helmet caps. Each colonel to be distinguished by two epaulets; each major by one epaulet on the right shoulder and a strap on the left. All the field officers to wear red plumes. Captains to be distinguished by an epaulet on the right shoulder; lieutenants by one on the left shoulder. Sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants to be distinguished by two red worsted epaulets; sergeants by one epaulet on right shoulder. All persons belonging to the Army to wear a black cockade, with a small white eagle in the centre. During the Revolution, the cockade of the Americans was black, and that of the French white. Out of compliment to the French, Washington had the American soldiers wear a cockade made of white and black.

The above uniform recommended by the General-in-Chief has too much white about it for cavalry men. It is difficult to keep it clean; and when a horseman has to clean his horse, his arms, his clothing, and himself, he has enough to do, and the dark blue now issued is much better than the white.

The officers mentioned in this article were some of the best in the Continental service. Colonel Walton A. White,

or Anthony Walton White, of Virginia, was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army—which it was thought it would be necessary to raise, on account of the differences between the United States and the French Republic—on the 19th of July, 1798; but he was not actively employed, and his commission expired on the 15th of June, 1800. Our war with France was of short duration, and aside from the capture of the French ships of war, *L'Insurgente* and *L'Invincible*, by Commodore Truxton, in the frigate *Constitution*, no open acts of hostility were committed. Of the majors who served in the First dragoons, John Belfield, John Swan and David Hopkins, all of whom were from Virginia, little is known after the close of the Revolution.

The field officers of the Second regiment, Colonel Elisha Sheldon, Lieutenant-Colonel Jameson and Major Benjamin Tallmadge, of Connecticut, all retired when hostilities with Great Britain ceased, and did not again enter the service. These men won the respect and confidence of the commanding general.

Colonel George Baylor, of the Third regiment, also retired, but the Lieutenant-Colonel, William Washington, who had been severely wounded while serving as a captain of infantry at the battle of Trenton, was subsequently appointed brigadier-general on the 19th of July, 1798, and served as such until the Army was disbanded on the 15th of June, 1800. He returned to South Carolina, where he died on the 6th of March, 1810. Major Richard Call, of this regiment, returned to his home in Virginia when the war closed, but subsequently served as a major in the First sub-legion of infantry, and died in service on the 28th of September, 1792.

Colonel Stephen Moylan, of Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin Temple, of Virginia, retired from the service at the close of the war. It will be seen that the sons of the "Old Dominion" held the lion's share of the cavalry grades, and the same may be said of the other arms of the service.

"Light-Horse Harry Lee," of Lee's Legion, and father of Robert Edmund Lee, late General-in-Chief of the so-called Confederacy, was, after the close of the Revolution, Governor of Virginia, in 1791; and commanded the militia of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, which was sent against the insurgents in Pennsylvania in 1794. He was appointed a major-general in the Provisional Army on the 19th of July, 1798, and his commission terminated on the 1st of June, 1800. He was a representative in Congress from Virginia from 1799 to 1801, and died near St. Mary's, Georgia, on the 25th of March, 1818. His last years were very unhappy.

The uniform of Moylan's Fourth regiment of light dragoons must have been exceedingly handsome—it was, according to the "Historical Magazine," green cloak, red cape, green coat turned up with red, red waistcoat, buckskin breeches and a leather cap turned up with bearskin.

Captain Carbury's troop of light dragoons wore blue coats turned up with red, sleeves and collar red, red jacket, buckskin breeches, boots, carbine and belt.

This question about the uniforms worn during the Revolution is one that is far from being settled. The probability is that most of our soldiers wore the dress of the Whig party of England, which was blue and buff, in contradistinction to the Tories, who wore scarlet. We know that Washington wore a uniform of buff and blue, and a most picturesque one it was, too. The most of our dragoons wore the same kind of uniform, with, of course, the addition of the black helmet. Marion's men wore that peculiar kind of clothing known as the "butternut," which is familiar to most of our people on account of its being worn by the soldiers of the Confederacy in the late Rebellion, though they claimed gray to be their color, probably because it was a mixture of white and black—a regular "miscegenation." But the butternut, or mulatto color, was the one in which their soldiers most frequently appeared; "True Blue" was reserved for the Yankees.

Some of the militia cavalry of Revolutionary times was not very serviceable, and that which was first formed in Connecticut and which joined the main army, was the subject of no small degree of ridicule. But Sheldon's regiment, made up of Connecticut men in great part, set this matter all right, and taught both friend and foe to respect it. Some of the Virginia companies, too, were miserably made up, and their ridiculous appearance was anything but gratifying to the "Chivalry" of that State.

For the most part the horses used during the war in the cavalry service were of superior quality, and were selected with great care. Lieutenant-Colonel Lee was an excellent judge of horses, and he purchased the animals for his men. Beside this, many of the soldiers rode thoroughbreds which were their own individual property. On the whole, the men were exceedingly well mounted, and the horses do not appear to have died off in such numbers, proportionably, as has been the case in our more recent wars. The men were kept employed on picket and outpost duty in the Northern and Eastern States, while those who served in South Carolina and Georgia were sometimes obliged to make marches of very considerable distance. The principal cavalry officer of the British service who was pitted against our people in the States of South Carolina and Georgia was Colonel Tarleton, who was certainly a most excellent officer, and it is a question whether any of our cavalrymen were at all his equal. In fact, Tarleton has had few superiors in any service, and his name was remembered with terror for years after the war by the people of the South. Even now, in that section of the country, unruly youngsters are frightened into good behavior by the name of Tarleton.

There was some hard fighting in the Southern States, but under the leadership of Major General Nathaniel Greene, of Rhode Island, whom General Winfield Scott has declared the ablest military man of the Revolution, the British were soon confined to the cities of Charleston and Savannah.

In the campaigns through North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, General Greene had with him Lee's Legion, a portion of the Third dragoons, under Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, and Marion's men, beside a respectable force of infantry. These men all acquitted themselves with the greatest credit, and at the battle of Eutaw

Springs, on the 8th day of September, 1781, Lieutenant-Colonel Washington was taken prisoner and kept by the enemy some time. There is an air of romance over the deeds of our Revolutionary heroes in these adventures in the South which sends a thrill of emotion through every true patriot; their camps amid the dense foliage of Southern woods; their fights by the banks of the swift-running streams; and their marches through a new and sparsely settled country abounding with game, all have a charm which soldiers love to dwell upon.

Thus is given a brief sketch of our cavalry heroes who were engaged in our struggle for independence; they have all long since been gathered to the "Land of their Fathers," but the memory of them is still fresh in the hearts of their countrymen.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

An article which appeared in the last number of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* merits some notice, for it touches on a subject which is preeminently interesting and important—the reorganization of the French army, now before the Commission of Marshals. Some of the papers had hazarded conjectures as to the divers projects under consideration, without, however, knowing much of the details, or anything whatever of the decision that will be ultimately adopted. On this point the *Moniteur de l'Armée* is to a certain extent an authority, as it is the acknowledged organ, without having an official character, of the army. The journals stated that a movable National Guard was to be substituted for the regular standing army, and they counted up the savings which would result from such a measure to the war budget. The *Moniteur de l'Armée* declares this to be a gross error, which it were well to lose not a moment in contradicting. The National Guard is not, and never will be, anything but a reserve. Now, before having a reserve it is necessary to have an army, and if the scheme advocated by the papers in question were carried out, France would have neither an army nor a reserve. Certainly, it is not at a time when events so momentous as those which have lately occurred in Europe impose on the French government the duty of raising the military force to an equality with that of neighboring powers that the idea of reducing the army could for an instant be entertained. So little is it the case that one of the very first resolutions the Commission presided over by the Emperor will adopt is to maintain the principle laid down long ago—that the army, in time of peace, shall never be less than 400,000 men; and the object of the Commission will be to devise the best means of forming a reserve strong enough in case of need to raise the war establishment to "a respectable strength." If, down to the present date, the maximum of this war establishment was only 600,000 men, it is quite clear that this force would be insufficient now, and that the government would not be in a position to meet all emergencies otherwise than by means of a reserve more considerable, better instructed, better exercised and always disposable. The *Moniteur* points out the absurdity of supposing that such important results can be obtained if the war budgets are reduced. It hints, on the contrary, at the probability of an increase, and that if some sacrifices are required everybody would admit that these sacrifices were indispensable for the honor and security of the country. In any case and whatever be the combinations which the government may deem fit to adopt, the public may rest assured that the interests of the treasury as well as the interests of the country will be scrupulously cared for. It would appear, then, from the note in the *Moniteur de l'Armée* that it is the intention of the government not to introduce in France the Prussian system of the Landwehr, as it would diminish the effective strength of the regular army and increase that of the reserve subject to military service; that the National Guard will neither be suppressed nor transformed, but will remain as it now is, to act as a reserve in the extreme case provided for by the law of the 22d of March, 1831. The law prescribes (Art. 138) that

The National Guard shall furnish detachments for the defence of the fortified towns, coasts, and frontiers of the kingdom as auxiliaries to the active army. The war service of the detached corps of the National Guard as auxiliaries to the army will be only for one year. (139) These detached corps cannot be taken from the National Guard except in virtue of a special law, or, if the Chambers are not sitting, by royal ordinance, to become law at the next meeting of the parliament; and (140) the act in virtue of which the National Guard is called on to furnish corps for war service will fix the requisite number of men.

The effective strength of the regular army will then continue to be what it is, namely, 400,000 men, and the annual levy to be kept at its present amount, unless the terms of service be modified. So long as the normal strength of the army remains what it is, it is not possible to shorten that period without increasing the yearly contingent, or to reduce the contingent without lengthening the period of forced service. By the existing system France has a standing army of 400,000 men, with a disposable reserve of 200,000, and it is this reserve which the *Moniteur de l'Armée* states to be insufficient. It demands that it should be increased, be better instructed in its military duties, and be disposable at short notice. This increase cannot be obtained otherwise than by classing in the reserve, and making liable to be called out, a great portion, if not the whole, of the young men who drew high numbers and who are free after drawing them. It is to be inferred, then, that the question, or one of the questions, to be considered by the Imperial Commission is whether the total number of each class should not be made subject to military service by dividing them into three categories—the first consisting of those who are drawn for effective service; the second to compose the first reserve at the immediate disposal of the War Department, and the third composing a second reserve available in case of war. All these reserves will have to be instructed and exercised in time of peace, and be transformed into effective corps in time of war, and as this cannot be done without cost, it is evident that the rumors about the reduction of the War Budget are without any foundation; or that, if there be a change, it will probably be the other way.—*Paris Correspondence London Times.*

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The Light-house Board have issued the following Notice to Mariners:

North Sea.—Coast of Jutland.—Beacon on Fano Island.—The Ministry of Marine at Copenhagen has given notice that both the beacons on the north end of Fano Island have been taken down, and that a new wooden beacon, fifty feet high, has been erected on the northernmost and hill of Fano Island. The beacon is painted red, its top is fifty feet above the sea, and at a distance appears somewhat like a windmill. It stands in latitude 55 deg. 27 min. 45 sec. north, longitude 8 deg. 22 min. 2 sec. east of Greenwich. The beacon is one with Jerns church leads to the buoy on Peacock's plan marked *Gradyb* placed outside the channel, and in the deepest water over the bar to Oras Deep, and on to a large black conical buoy with a staff and ball, on the west tongue of Soren Jessens sand. The white buoys and marks point out the north side, and the black buoys and marks the south side of the channel, from the Peacock buoy to Fano roadstead.

South America.—West Coast.—Fixed and Flashing Light on Castle Niebla Point, Port Valdivia.—The Minister of Marine of the Republic of Chili has given notice that on and after the twentieth day of August, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on Castle Niebla Point, on the east side, within the entrance of Port Valdivia. The light is a fixed and flashing white light, at an elevation of 121 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eight miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric or by lens. The tower is twenty-four feet high, square, and painted white. It stands in latitude 39 deg. 52 min. S., longitude 73 deg. 24 min. 30 sec. west of Greenwich.

Mediterranean.—Southeast Coast of Italy.—Alteration of San Paolo Light, Gulf of Tarento.—The Minister of Marine at Florence has given notice that the light on the Islet of San Paolo, Gulf of Tarento, has been altered from a red to a fixed white light. The light is placed at an elevation of 49 feet above the mean level of the sea, and is seen through an arc of 240 deg. or when bearing from about E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. round by north to S. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the sixth order. The light is exhibited from a small white tower at the extremity of the fort at the east end of the islet, in latitude 40 deg. 24 min. 25 sec. north, longitude 17 deg. 10 min. 9 sec. east of Greenwich.

Spain.—Southeast Coast.—Rosas Light.—The Minister of Marine at Madrid has given notice that the light exhibited at Ponella Point, on the east side of entrance to Rosas Bay, province of Gerona, is a fixed light with red flashes.

Barcelona Light.—Also, that the light at Barcelona is a fixed light with red flashes.

Black Sea.—Dnieper or Kherson Bay.—Removal of Kinburn Beacon Light.—The Imperial Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg has given notice that two light towers have been erected near the telegraph at Aligol, on the north coast of Dnieper or Kherson Bay, as substitutes for the Kinburn beacons, which have been removed. The towers are placed about E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. and W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of each other, distant even cables nearly. The western tower or that near the shore exhibits a fixed red light, at an elevation of 112 feet above the mean level of the sea; and the eastern tower a fixed white light, at 170 feet above the sea, and said to be latitude 46 deg. 37 min. 45 sec. north, longitude 31 deg. 45 min. 40 sec. east of Greenwich. The two lights in line indicate the direction of the channel, after leaving the line of the Berezan lights.

Vladivostok Light.—River Bug.—Also, that the light-house above Vladivostok Point, on the right bank of the Bug—from which a light is visible between the bearings of N. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. and W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.—now exhibits an additional light between a line from Little Derkies on the west bank, and the bearing of about S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. The bearing passes a cable westward of Arinskia bank. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation at Tarento 11 deg. 20 min. west, and in Dnieper or Kherson Bay 4 deg. 40 min. west in 1866.]

West India.—Gulf of Mexico.—Revolving Light on Xicalango Point, Laguna de Terminos.—Official information has been received at this office that, on and after the 16th day of September, 1866, a light would be exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the coast of Xicalango, on the west side of entrance to Laguna de Terminos. The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every half minute. It is placed at an elevation of 100 feet above the mean level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of four miles. The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order. The tower is round and white; the lower part of the lantern red and the upper part white. It stands in latitude 18 deg. 37 min. 47 sec. north, longitude 91 deg. 54 min. 46 sec. west of Greenwich. The fixed light, of the fifth order, hitherto exhibited at the west end of Carmen Island, has been discontinued.

REAR-ADMIRAL S. W. Godon, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, under date of Rio Janeiro, October 8th, reports to the Navy Department that the latest advices from the seat of war in South America is anything but favorable to the allies. They captured Fort Cumsea some time since, with heavy loss, and then prepared for an attack on Lumpali, a strong point on the route to Humaita. The new ministry urged the attack, which proved most disastrous to the allied forces. They acknowledged a loss of five thousand in all in killed and wounded, but the accounts are Brazilian, and it is thought that ten thousand will prove nearer the truth. General Flores, the President of Uruguay, has withdrawn from the front with the remainder of the Uruguayan forces, about four hundred men. The iron-clad squadron has been very roughly handled, and Admiral Godon says that the last events in the field confirm him in the belief that the allies will not have control of Paraguay for some time to come. The United States steamer *Nipsic* had arrived at Rio Janeiro from Pernambuco on the 6th of October. The *Lackawanna* sailed for the Straits of Magellan and the Pacific Squadron. The *Shamout* was to leave for the United States on the 10th of October.

The following is a list of the officers of the Marine Corps stationed at the Marine Barracks, New York: Colonel Wm. M. Shuttleworth, commanding post; Captain George W. Collier, Executive Officer; Captain John H. Higbee, temporarily commanding recruiting rendezvous; First Lieutenant Robert O. N. Ford, First Lieutenant William W. Wallace, First Lieutenant Fred. T. Peet, First Lieutenant Charles L. Sherman, First Lieutenant George M. Wells; Second Lieutenant Aulio Palmer, Quartermaster of the post; First Lieutenant C. H. Daniels and Second Lieutenant James B. Bresse in command of the Marine Guard of the U. S. receiving ship *Vermont*.

The names of the following officers were omitted in the list of those on the New York Station, published last week:

DEPARTMENT OF NAVIGATION.—Commanders, E. T. Nichols and W. H. Whiting; Acting Ensign, R. L. M. Jones.

NAVAL HOSPITAL.—Surgeon in charge, James Palmer; Surgeon, J. Y. Taylor; Assistant Surgeon, Jno. W. Coles.

NAVAL LABORATORY.—Surgeon B. F. Bache; Surgeon N. L. Bates.

The following is a list of the present officers of the *Washington*: Commander, R. W. Shufeldt; Lieutenant-commander, John W. Philip; A. V. Lieutenant, Thomas G. Grove; Acting Master, W. B. Newman; Master, W. C. Wines; Acting Ensign, Reuben Rich; Surgeon, William M. King; Chief Engineer, E. B. Latch; Paymaster, E. H. Sears; Mate, Thomas Moran; Paymaster's Clerk, Mr. Thomas; Second Assistant Engineers, Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Brown; Third Assistant Engineers, Mr. Barton, Mr. Lowrey, and Mr. Forbes; Boatswain, Paul Atkinson; Gunner, John Russell.

The following named vessels are now fitting out at the New York Navy-yard—Iroquois, Naragansett, Quinnebaug, Unadilla, Penobscot, Huron, Peoria, Gettysburg—for immediate service. The Massachusetts will take the place of the *Neuborn* as the next supply vessel for the Coast Squadron. She will sail on the 8th instant. The *Gettysburg* and *Penobscot* will go into commission on the 1st, and will sail as soon thereafter as possible.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Second Assistant Engineer Oscar B. Mills, to the *Novelty* Iron Works, New York.

NOVEMBER 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster W. F. A. Torbert, to the *Neuborn*.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward C. Grafton, to command the *Gettysburg*.

Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, Assistant Paymaster Charles A. Cable, First Assistant Engineer E. A. Du Plaine, Midshipmen Ransom B. Peck, Thomas C. Terrell, Samuel F. Clarkson, David A. Stewart and Theodore S. Williams, to the *Gettysburg*.

NOVEMBER 21.—Carpenter H. M. Lowry, to the *Michigan*, on December 1st.

NOVEMBER 22.—Gunner George Edmund, to the *Sabine*.

NOVEMBER 24.—Captain Augustus L. Case, as Light-house Inspector of the Third Light-house District.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Lieutenant-Commander William H. Dana, from the *Ossipee*.

NOVEMBER 20.—Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Cushing, from the *Neuborn*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John H. Stevenson, from the *Tacony*, and ordered to settle accounts.

Midshipman Robert M. Berry, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Gettysburg*.

NOVEMBER 23.—Captain Reed Werden, from the command of the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seeley, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander W. F. Stewart, and Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to be in readiness for duty on the *Iroquois*.

Carpenter Oliver H. Gerry, and Acting Boatswain Herman Peters from the *Bienville*, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the *Iroquois*.

RESIGNED.

NOVEMBER 22.—First Assistant Engineer Wm. W. Hopper.

PROMOTED.

NOVEMBER 24.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Joseph B. Parker, to Assistant Surgeon.

CASHIERED.

NOVEMBER 20.—Second Assistant Engineer William H. Kelley, of the *Frolic*.

DISMISSED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Midshipmen John L. Hart and Charles E. Soule, of the *Naval Academy*.

NOVEMBER 23.—Commander A. J. Drake.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander E. F. Devins, from this date.

NOVEMBER 21.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant A. W. Muldaur, from November 19th.

Mate W. H. Mott, from November 21st.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 19.—Mates F. A. Haskell, E. H. Richardson, James Heron and William H. Howland, to the *Gulf Squadron*.

NOVEMBER 20.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant H. Walton Grinnell, Acting Third Assistant Engineers Bryce Wilson and George Hotton, to the *Gettysburg*.

NOVEMBER 21.—Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon George L. Simpson, to the *Gettysburg*.

NOVEMBER 22.—Acting Ensigns J. F. Churchill, John C. Lord and C. H. Beckshaft, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer John W. Briggs, to the *Neuborn*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 21.—Acting Master William L. Howorth, from the *De Soto*, and permitted to return north.

NOVEMBER 23.—Acting Masters Henry C. Neils, Acting Ensigns Walter N. Smith and John Bishop, from the *Bienville*, and ordered to be in readiness for duty on board the *Iroquois*.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Charles W. Knight, Acting First Assistant Engineer Charles W. Remington, Acting Second Assistant Engineers M. O. Heath and John T. Buckley, Acting Third Assistant Engineers William C. Woods, Walter S. Jarboe and Charles A. Enggrier, from the *Bienville*, and waiting orders.

ON LEAVE FOR DISCHARGE.

NOVEMBER 23.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph Greppin.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending November 24, 1866:

Richard Margerum, marine, August 25th, U. S. steamer *Wyoming*.

Francis Eputita, musician, November 15th, Headquarters, Washington.

William Tapley, sergeant marines, November 16th, Hospital, Chelsea.

Charles Parker, captain fore-castle, April 16th, U. S. steamer *Washington*.

Edmund Brems, landsman, May 14th, U. S. steamer *Wachusett*.

John Conolly, marine, November 21st, Naval Hospital, Washington.

William M. Walker, captain, November 19th, Naval Hospital, New York.

Robert Burns, mate, November 20th, Naval Hospital, New York.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 3.—Captain John M. Jones, to duty as Assistant Superintendent, under Captain McGowan, of cutters building by Messrs. Brady, Holman & Theodor, Philadelphia.

NOVEMBER 9.—First Lieutenant Charles T. Chase, to duty as Assistant Superintendent of vessels building by W. H. Hathorn, Williamsburg.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 9.—Chief Engineer Levinos, from the *Kewance*, and ordered to the *Miami*, at Newport, R. I.

Chief Engineer Scott, from steamer *E. A. Stevens*, at Newbern, and granted one month's leave of absence.

Chief Engineer Jeffers, from steamer *Kankakee*, and ordered to the *Stevens*, at Newbern, N. C.

Chief Engineer Dale, from steamer *Miami*, at Newport, on being relieved by Chief Engineer Levinos, and ordered to the *Kewance*, at Baltimore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

NOVEMBER 9.—Second Assistant Engineer Henry Wanklin, of steamer *Wilderness*, at Savannah, Ga., ten days.

NOVEMBER 15.—First Lieutenant George W. King, of steamer *Wilderness*, twenty days.

DESIGNATIONS.

First Assistant Engineer Flaherty, of the *Asheley*, at Charleston, S. C.

Second Assistant Engineer Williams, of the *Mahoning*, at Portland, Me.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Stewards C. C. Jewett and Leicester Carrington, U. S. Army.

CONFIRMATION OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

TO BE CAPTAINS BY BREVET.

First Lieutenant Robert M. Woods Adjutant of the 64th Illinois Volunteers, and Assistant Commissary of Musters 4th division, 17th Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign before Atlanta to Savannah, Ga., thence to Raleigh, N. C., and Washington, D. C., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John Jones, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for coolness and gallantry in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William P. Shreve, of the 2d U. S. Sharpshooter, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Howard Goldsmith, of the 15th New Jersey Volunteers, for long and faithful services and marked gallantry in action, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles Hawkins, of the 3d Pennsylvania artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George A. Bruce, of the 13th New Hampshire Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant G. W. Hammerly, of the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from August 15, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles M. Hamilton, Second Lieutenant in the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry T. Davis, of the 1st Massachusetts cavalry, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant F. S. DeGraw, Second Lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant John H. Brough, of the 18th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Simon G. Buttr, Second Lieutenant in the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Leale, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 4, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon D. C. Day, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from January 8, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon George E. Stubbs, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from January 8, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon W. G. Elliott, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 6, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon A. E. Carothers, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 6, 1866.

First Lieutenant Sidney D. Smith, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Martin Williams, of the 2d Minnesota cavalry, or faithful and meritorious services, to date from December 14, 1865.

First Lieutenant R. P. Strong, of the Signal Corps, U. S. Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Alpheus P. Goddard, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah J. Piersol, of the 93d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George S. Dickey, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph W. Brewster, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Jerome H. Loveland, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Elisha J. Hurlburt, Second Lieutenant of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Polk, of the 26th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant William B. Mayer, Second Lieutenant of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James P. Durst, of the 26th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Robert P. Gift, of the 7th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant C. F. Schaffer, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Elbridge G. Manning, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant R. W. Roberts, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Frank W. Paul, of the 2d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George C. Potwin, of the 19th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from December 2, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon A. Theodore Pick, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 22, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon Richard B. Brown, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 18, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon John Ward, of the U. S. Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from January 18, 1866.

Assistant Surgeon Nathaniel Matson, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George N. Doolittle, of the 3d Pennsylvania heavy artillery, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Smith, of the 150th New York Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant P. E. O'Connor, Adjutant of the 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Assistant Surgeon E. B. Elsen, of the 195th Ohio Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Burns, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of White Oak Swamp, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant A. B. Grunwell, of the 22d Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant B. E. Shaum, U. S. Volunteer, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George H. Pratt, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George W. Maddux, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James B. Blanding, of the 21st Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph Wagner, Adjutant of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battles of Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edward A. Bledgett, of the 96th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 20, 1865.

First Lieutenant A. V. Bohn, of the 15th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 20, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George F. Sutton, Second Lieutenant of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from June 20, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. S. Adams, of the 13th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William S. Provoost, of the 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant D. A. Moore, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gaines's Hill, Va., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant George A. Ludlow, of the 6th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant F. A. Osbourne, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Selden N. Clarke, of the 64th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. A. Lewis, of the 1st Vermont artillery, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George H. Gillis, Second Lieutenant of the 77th New York Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant J. F. McCord, of the 3th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Brown, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Edwin Whitney, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Levi Oscar Eaton, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Nelson H. Gardner, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant James H. Nichols, of the 20th Maine Volunteers, for distinguished services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William Baldwin, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Brewster, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Levi Ross, of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant Charles H. Knapp, Second Lieutenant of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George W. Passer, Second Lieutenant of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant George C. Kaulback, Second Lieutenant of the 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, for meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant R. W. Roberts, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant John C. Long, of the 147th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful services, to date from February 16, 1866.

First Lieutenant Joseph Kleinfield, of the 4th regiment 1st Army Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant A. Q. Hill, of the 1st battalion Maine Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant M. M. Davidson, of the 176th New York Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Joseph Z. Culver, of the 39th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and efficient services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant A. M. Crawford, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant J. Howard McCullough, of the 4th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Perley B. Dickerson, of the 13th U. S. colored troops, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant C. W. Snyder, of the 49th U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Hiram R. Ellis, of the 28th Michigan Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Brevet First Lieutenant R. W. Tyler, Second Lieutenant in the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Patrick Callaghan, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Geo. P. Fernald, Adjutant of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Henry W. Wheeler, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant Stephen I. Newman, of the 81st U. S. colored troops, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

First Lieutenant William J. Harkness, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Lieutenant William H. Lancashire, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS BY BREVET.

Second Lieutenant Frederick H. Beecher, of the 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from December 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant B. Thomas, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services, to date from December 5, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles M. Hamilton, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for faithful and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Simon G. Butts, of the 12th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant George S. Dickey, of the 46th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Elihu J. Hurlburt, of the 11th Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant William B. Mayer, of the 92d Illinois Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Edward H. Wardwell, of the Signal Corps, for faithful and meritorious services, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant John F. Bolton, of the 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Hiram L. Hunt, of the 9th Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant B. F. Shaum, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Samuel S. Taylor, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant H. C. Baldwin, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

Second Lieutenant Charles H. Gaylord, battalion 13th Connecticut Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services at Port Hudson, Miss., to date from March 13, 1865.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Pray let me unburden myself, and acquaint you with some of the many things which I don't like to see, and which I ardently desire, for the good of the service, to have remodelled or obliterated. To begin with, I may as well inform you that I was, during the late war, one of glorious Phil's boys, and as a natural consequence wish to see the cavalry branch of the Militia—I will not presume to speak of the Regulars, though in my humble opinion their uniform and discipline might be improved—make a decent appearance (soldierly) as well on parade as in the field.

Now, in the turnout of to-day, I can't help acknowledging that the cavalry made anything but a presentable appearance compared with that of the infantry; in fact, I have seen, during the late war, recruits in Washington, but recently mounted, and thrown into uniforms two or three sizes too large (I must say that our late Army contractors were very generous in the quantity, if niggardly in the quality), make as good an appearance on parade as the majority of the cavalry paraded to-day. Now, this, Mr. Editor, leads me to think that there is something radically wrong in our Militia system, at least so far as relates to the cavalry; for no one can gainsay that the material is unsurpassed.

Would it not, think you, be much better for all concerned if it was handled and treated solely as a dismounted force? By such course it would at least become tolerably perfect in one branch of its drill—the most requisite; whereas, as at present, it fails most woefully in both the dismounted and mounted drill.

It is the opinion of some of our most cherished soldiers, that for Militia, without a field record to inspire it, it is absolutely necessary, in order to promote an *esprit de corps*, without which success is hopeless, that troops should have, in the first place, officers who take a lively interest in the welfare of their commands; second, that the men should have a neat uniform, which is, allow me to insinuate, quite an auxiliary in the production of said *esprit*; and, lastly, and most important, a strict attention to drill in all its minutiae.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, allow me to assure you that love of, and desire for the welfare of the service, and the cavalry in particular, induced me to thus unobscure my feelings to you. And also allow me to say that it would add considerably to my peace of mind if assured of your perusal of this, and sympathy for the writer.

SABERTASCHE.

NEW YORK, November 26, 1866.

THE VACANT MAJOR-GENERALSHIP—A LADY'S VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Charlie is a member of the —th regiment of the Militia. He joined some time before we were married, and says he cannot get his discharge until he has served seven years. He takes the JOURNAL, and of course I read it, and being one of your readers, I know you won't refuse to publish this letter.

Charlie says you know all about the different regiments, and are acquainted with all the officers, and I want to ask you if you don't think the officers of his regiment are real cruel, for they make him go to drill one evening every week, and keep him late, and he comes home so very tired. I think his captain ought to be satisfied if he goes once a month, because Charlie knows all about the drill now, and I want him to stay home with me; but Charlie says he must go or they will court-martial him, or do some other dreadful thing to him. Please tell his captain, for me, that he mustn't abuse Charlie.

I am glad the Governor has told General Sanford that he don't want him for a general any longer, because he kept Charlie's regiment standing so long in the street every time they were ordered out that Charlie caught a cold ever so many times. Charlie's captain is cross, and wouldn't allow him to come home and wait until Mr. Sanford got ready to march.

But I am glad Mr. Sanford has left, for another reason: he wasn't good looking, and his uniform didn't fit him. I do hope the Governor will appoint some one in his place who is handsome and wears pretty uniforms—Charlie calls them store clothes—and so used to Broadway that he will know just how far it is from Grace Church to the Battery and back, and be able to make better calculations than did his predecessor, and not keep me and all of Charlie's friends and all the friends of the other members of his regiment waiting so many hours to see them.

Charlie says he would like to have a soldier appointed, one who understands tactics; but I don't see what use there is of having the general know anything about tactics or drills, so long as the lieutenants, captains and colonels do. Can't they do all the drilling? If the general is nice-looking, and belongs to one of our first families, and has a staff of officers gorgeously dressed, and if he knows all about Broadway, what more can Charlie and the men of his regiment desire? And then if the Governor should appoint a real fighting soldier he might make Charlie's drills more severe—the dear fellow probably don't think of that—and if the country should again be in danger, he would want Charlie's regiment, and all the others, to go away with him to the "front," or some such dreadful place, and then none would feel worse than

KIRTY.

SECOND REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on Thursday, the 22d ult., to fill the vacancy in the position of Major. Colonel Ward, Acting Brigadier-General, of the First brigade, was present and presided. There were twenty-five votes cast, which were distributed as follows: Captain Murphy, eight; Captain O'Shughnessy, eleven; Captain Gallagher, six. Captain O'Shughnessy was declared duly elected, and signed his acceptance of the position. The officers of the regiment were then entertained by the newly elected Major.

EVACUATION DAY.

The eighty-third anniversary of the evacuation of the City of New York by the British forces was celebrated on last Monday by the usual parade of the First division. As this was the first appearance of the division since the retirement of Major-General Sanford, it was looked upon with great interest, and we are very happy to be able to say that the parade was not only a highly creditable but also a punctual one, which is something decidedly novel in military movements. The review of the division was commenced by General Aspinwall almost precisely at one o'clock, and immediately after the conclusion of the review, when the General had reached the head of the column, the division commenced moving.

The line of march was through Eighth street to the Bowery, down the Bowery to Canal street, through Canal street and Broadway to Fourth avenue, through Fourth avenue, Twentieth street and Madison avenue to Thirty-fourth street, through Thirty-fourth street to Fifth avenue, and down Fifth avenue to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The division was reviewed by Governor Fenton from the balcony over the entrance to the hotel. The Governor was accompanied by Generals Irvine, Bacheiler, Merritt, Palmer and Swaine, and Colonels Darling, Liebenau, Burt and Wilson, of his staff. Generals Pleasanton, Sickles, Shaler, Bartlett, Cochran and Roberts were on the balcony with the Governor, as also two officers of the Danish army.

It will be seen that the line of march was a long one, we think too long, as we do not see the advantage gained by going up to Thirty-fourth street, as many of the regiments had so far to march before arriving on the ground appointed for their respective brigades. The entire column had not passed through Eighth street when the head of the column coming up Broadway had reached that point. To obviate this, the First and Second brigades were formed in close column, and in some of the regiments proper distance was not taken.

The following is the composition of the division column:

Platoon of policemen.
Otto troop.
Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding division, and staff.
FIRST BRIGADE.
Colonel Wm. G. Ward, Twelfth regiment, commanding, and staff.
Second regiment infantry, Colonel T. M. Reid.
Twelfth regiment infantry, Major John Ward.
Seventy-first regiment infantry, Colonel T. W. Parmelee.
Seventy-seventh regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Benj. J. Farrell.
Ninety-ninth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Downey.
SECOND BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding, and staff.
Third regiment infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General John E. Bendix.
Fifth regiment infantry, Colonel Anton Meyer.
Sixth regiment infantry, Colonel Joel W. Mason.
Eighty-fourth regiment infantry, Colonel F. A. Conkling.
Ninety-sixth regiment infantry, Colonel John D. Krehbiel.
First regiment artillery, Colonel D. W. Teller.
THIRD BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General (elect) J. M. Varian and staff.
Forty-seventh regiment infantry, Colonel J. V. Meserole.
First regiment infantry, Colonel Rush Hawkins.
Seventh regiment infantry, Colonel Emmons Clark.
Eighth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel O. F. Wentworth.
Ninth regiment infantry, Colonel John H. Wilcox.
Thirty-seventh regiment infantry, Colonel Wm. H. Farrar.
Fifty-fifth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. H. Allen.
FOURTH BRIGADE.
Colonel J. Maidhof, Eleventh regiment, commanding, and staff.
Fourth regiment infantry, Colonel H. D. Hull.
Eleventh regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Lux.
Twenty-second regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel G. Post.
Sixty-ninth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel James Cavanaugh.
Seventy-ninth regiment infantry, Colonel Farnsworth.
Ninety-fifth regiment infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. McElroy.
CAVALRY BRIGADE.
Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding, and staff.
Third regiment cavalry, Colonel J. H. Budke.
First regiment cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Kreble.

After the head of the column had passed, General Aspinwall wheeled out and took his position by the Governor, leaving Major William B. Bend, Acting Division Inspector, to superintend the movements, which he did very efficiently. Major Bend is deserving of a great deal of credit for the promptness and efficiency he displayed in performing his duties, contrasting in this particular with the former incumbent of the position. As the division passed once in quick time only mounted officers saluted.

The following is an official return of the members present:

FIRST BRIGADE.		REG'T.	
REG'T.		37th.....	268
General and staff.....	5	55th.....	238
2d.....	273	47th (Brooklyn).....	275
12th.....	355		
71st.....	390	Total.....	2,561
17th.....	175		
99th.....	160	FOURTH BRIGADE.	
Total.....	1,360	General and staff.....	7
		4th.....	290
SECOND BRIGADE.		11th.....	479
General and staff.....	6	22d.....	427
3d.....	350	60th.....	277
5th.....	604	79th.....	280
6th.....	484	95th.....	198
84th.....	327	Total.....	1,967
96th.....	458	CAVALRY BRIGADE.	
1st (artillery).....	489	General and staff.....	8
Total.....	2,748	1st.....	100
		3d.....	92
THIRD BRIGADE.		Total.....	192
General and staff.....	3		
1st.....	243	Acting Maj.-Gen. and staff.....	5
7th.....	453	Headquarter troop.....	29
8th.....	496	Total.....	9,909
9th.....	435		

APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS.

The Second regiment was commanded by Colonel Reid, who is a veteran; but the regiment is not in good shape, as the officers still need much drilling.

The Twelfth made a very good appearance, but there is still a lack of uniformity among the officers, the Major wearing full dress except the hat, and the others only shoulder straps. We hope to see this corrected.

The Seventy-first made a very handsome appearance, and were in good numbers, nearly four hundred men being in line.

The Seventy-seventh and Ninety-ninth regiments presented a very indifferent appearance, the men, when they passed the reviewing officer, guiding left instead of right. We shall be glad to see these skeleton regiments consolidated, and hope to see this done before the close of the season.

The Third regiment made a good appearance, and is progressing well. General Bendix wore the sword belt, etc., recently presented to him by his officers.

The Fifth regiment looked splendid, although we were sorry to see that the distances between the companies were not great enough. The drum corps was out in full strength, and attracted much notice. The Fifth was considered by many the finest appearing regiment of the division.

The band of the Sixth regiment wheeled out, and some of the officers saluted, although they were promptly checked by Major Bend.

The Eighty-fourth regiment looked well, although we noticed that the Chaplain of the regiment marched in front of the non-commissioned staff instead of in his proper position.

The Ninety-sixth regiment made a very good appearance, and turned out with full ranks. Colonel Krehbiel and his officers were in full dress.

The First artillery paraded, dismounted, to save the expense of bringing out their guns, which amounts to something like \$1,200. The band of this regiment was in excellent shape, each of its members being well set up, and their instruments being polished to the last degree. The regiment is in the process of receiving new uniforms, and both styles were very noticeable among the men.

The Forty-seventh regiment, Colonel J. V. Meserole commanding, belonging to the Eleventh brigade (Brooklyn), paraded with the Third brigade, and was assigned to a position on the right. The Forty-seventh is one of the best regiments of the Second division, and was fully up to the mark on last Monday. Brooklyn has no reason to be ashamed of her representatives.

The First regiment made a very good appearance, a very large proportion of the men in the ranks, having, undoubtedly, seen service.

The Seventh regiment paraded in platoon columns, over 600 men being in line. Adjutant Steele made his first parade in his new capacity. Time will only show whether Colonel Clark has made a judicious selection, but we can now only say that the present adjutant looks like a good soldier, and will, we believe, prove himself such, if his opponents are not already convinced of that. The Seventh made a splendid appearance, but we wish something could be done to make their uniform look a little less sombre.

The Eighth regiment wore overcoats, and looked good and strong. The Eighth is in fine condition, and we hope will, ere long, have ten companies of infantry instead of its present organization. We understand that a determined effort is being made to have this troop detached. General Postley undoubtedly wants them, and they can be spared from the regiment.

The Ninth regiment looked remarkably well, and has undoubtedly made more rapid progress in the last year than any other organization of the division. The uniform of the band is very showy, but we are much pleased with it. The drum-major forgot to salute.

The Thirty-seventh regiment, now that its domestic dissensions have been settled, appears to be looking up decidedly, and paraded with full ranks. We are glad to see the drum-major has been furnished with a shako.

The Fifty-first regiment was commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, Colonel Le Gal being sick. The field officers of this regiment were dismounted. This regiment made a good appearance.

The Fourth regiment made a good appearance. The salute of the drum-major was the best we noticed.

The Eleventh regiment looked excellently well. All the officers wore overcoats except Lieutenant-Colonel Lux. The green trimmings of the uniform of this regiment make a good contrast with the blue of their jackets.

The Sixty-ninth had a sorry looking band. The adjutant wore a chamber cap, whereas the other officers wore the full dress hat. When General Aspinwall rode down the line to review the division, this regiment and the Ninety-fifth were not in line. These two organizations should be consolidated. General McMahon's absence on account of ill health is a sad loss to his regiment, which was making rapid progress under his command.

The Seventy-ninth regiment paraded with field-music only and made a good appearance, although it has but recently been reorganized.

The Ninety-fifth regiment looked indifferent as usual, and paraded some 200 weak. Brigadier-General Postley, of the cavalry brigade, was on the right instead of in front of his staff.

The Third regiment had the right of this brigade and made a fair appearance. The Third is a good regiment, but could be made to present a much better appearance.

The First cavalry made a very indifferent appearance.

The parade was a very good one and passed off with unusual smoothness owing to the efforts of General Aspinwall and his staff, of which Majors Bend and Tomes and Captain Brown were the most active members.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FLAG PRESENTATIONS.—Mr. James Parton, in a recent article in the *North American Review* on the Government of the City of New York, speaks of the manner in which resolutions to present stands of colors to the regiments of the National Guard are gotten through the Common Council. The Mr. Pullman alluded to in the extract is Captain Christopher Pullman, of the Eighty-fourth regiment, who commands one of the best companies in that regiment, being a good soldier as well as an honest man. We have already had occasion to allude to the ridiculous display made by the Ninety-fifth regiment (?) when it received a stand of colors from the city. It will perhaps be remembered that while the Ninety-fifth received a handsomely embroidered set of flags, one of the stand which was on the same day presented to the Seventy-ninth (Highlanders)—a good regiment—was painted instead of being embroidered. However, we do not at present intend to discuss this matter at any length, and accordingly subjoin the extract alluded to:

We proceed to another and better specimen. A resolution was introduced, appropriating four thousand dollars for the purpose of presenting stands of colors to five regiments of city militia, which were named, each stand to cost eight hundred dollars. Mr. Pullman, we repeat, objected, and we beg the reader to mark his objections. He said that he was a member of the committee which had reported the resolution, but he had never heard of it till that moment; the scheme had been "sprung" upon him. The chairman of the committee replied to this, that, since the other regiments had had colors given them by the city, he did not suppose that any one could object to these remaining five receiving the same compliment, and therefore he had not thought it worth while to summon the gentleman. "Be so good," said he, "it is a small matter anyhow," by which he evidently meant to intimate that the objector was a very small person. To this last remark, a member replied, that he did not consider four thousand dollars so very small a matter. "Anyhow," he added, "we ought to save the city every dollar we can." Mr. Pullman resumed. He stated that the Legislature of the State, several months before, had voted a stand of colors to each infantry regiment in the State; that the distribution of these colors had already begun; that the five regiments would soon receive them; and that, consequently, there was no need of their having the colors which it was now proposed to give them. A member roughly replied, that the colors voted by the State Legislature were mere painted banners, "of no account." Mr. Pullman denied this. "I am," said he, "captain in one of our city regiments. Two weeks ago we received our colors. I have seen, and of great beauty, and excellent quality, made by Tiffany & Company, a firm of the first standing in the city." He proceeded to describe the colors as being made of the best silk, and decorated in the most elegant manner. He further objected to the price proposed to be given for the colors. He declared that, from his connection with the militia, he had become acquainted with the value of such articles, and he would procure colors of the best kind ever used in the service

for three hundred and seventy-five dollars. The price named in the resolution was, therefore, most excessive. Upon this, another member rose and said, in a peculiarly offensive manner, that it would be two years before Tiffany & Company had made all the colors, and some of the regiments would have to wait all that time. "The other regiments," said he, "have had colors presented by the city, and I don't see why we should show partiality." Whereupon Mr. Pullman informed the Board that the city regiments would all be supplied in a few weeks; and, even if they did have to wait a while, it was of no consequence for they all had very good colors already. Honest Stephen Roberts then rose, and said that this was a subject with which he was not acquainted, but that if no one could refute what Mr. Pullman had said, he should be obliged to vote against the resolution.

Then there was a pause. The cry of "Question!" was heard. The ayes and noes were called. The resolution was carried by eighteen to five. The learned supposition that one-half of this stolen four thousand dollars was expended upon the colors, and the other half divided among about forty persons. It is conjectured that each member of the Councilmen's Ring, which consists of thirteen, received about forty dollars for his vote on this occasion. This sum added to his pay, which is twenty dollars per session, made a tolerable afternoon's work.

Any one witnessing this scene would certainly have supposed that now the militia regiments of the City of New York were provided with colors. What was our surprise to hear, a few days after, a member gravely propose to appropriate eight hundred dollars for the purpose of presenting the Ninth regiment of New York infantry with a stand of colors. Mr. Pullman repeated his objections, and recounted anew the generosity of the State Legislature. The eighteen, without a word of reply, voted for the grant as before. It so chanced that, on our way up Broadway, an hour after, we met that very regiment marching down with its colors flying; and we observed that these colors were nearly new. Indeed, there is such a propensity in the public to present colors to popular regiments, that some of them have as many as five stands, of various degrees of splendor. There is nothing about which Councilmen need feel so little anxiety as a deficiency in the supply of regimental colors. When, at last, these extravagant banners voted by the Corporation are presented to the regiments a new scene of plunder is exhibited. The officers of the favored regiments are invited to a room in the basement of the City Hall, where city officials assist them to consume three hundred dollars' worth of champagne, sandwiches, and cold chicken—paid for out of the city treasury—while the privates of the regiment await the return of their officers in the unshaded portion of the adjacent park.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The following officers are announced as having been elected in this regiment: George W. Wingate, First Lieutenant Company A, vice Franklin, resigned; John S. Bussing, Second Lieutenant Company A, vice Wingate, promoted. The following persons having been expelled by their company court-martial for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines, the action of the court has been approved, and they are no longer members of this command: Eugene Hall, B. V. Humphrey, E. G. Dickson, E. J. Dunning, J. D. Thompson, all of Company I.

Colonel James F. Cox, of this regiment, has tendered his resignation. Colonel Cox was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment in July, 1862, and was elected Colonel upon the promotion of General Aspinwall.

Much has been said about a new uniform having been forced upon the members of this regiment. The facts of the case are, that about three-quarters of the members voted to adopt white worsted epaulets, white gaiters and full dress hat. This action has been approved by the officers, and is now awaiting the approval of General Aspinwall. Should he favorably endorse the papers in the case, they will be sent to the Governor, when, and not till then, it will be incumbent on the members to procure the new uniform. The story about fat contracts is all nonsense, as in case these modifications are adopted, each member can procure them where they can be obtained for the smallest amount.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—Previous to the parade, on last Monday, this regiment was presented with a stand of colors by Mayor Hoffman on behalf of the Common Council of the City of New York. The presentation took place in the Park, Colonel D. W. Teller receiving the colors on behalf of the regiment. The stand was a very handsome one, consisting of the State and regimental flags, the former being of white silk and the latter of yellow. The State coat of arms and the style of the regiment were very handsomely embroidered upon the respective colors, and the figure one on each of the guidons. The officers of this regiment did not appear to be well-instructed. When the column was broken into platoons to pass in review the front of two platoons was greater than the open space, and they consequently came to a dead lock, which nobody appeared to know how to overcome. By dint of a little crowding the platoons finally managed to pass each other, and thus they passed in review. Although there was a lack of uniformity in the dress of the men, there were many soldierly looking men in the ranks. We think there is a lack of efficiency in the officers of this command generally.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The second promenade concert of this regiment, by Grafulla's Band, took place on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., at the armory of the regiment, and was attended by a large and select audience. The following selections were performed: Quickstep, Grafulla; Ballad—"Thou art so near, and yet so far," Reichardt; Overture—"La Schiava Saracena," Mercadante; Galop—"Columbus," Parlow; Selections—"I Lombardi," Verdi; Waltz—"Hilda," Godfrey; Selections—"Crispino e la Comare," Ricci; Song—"I am lonely to-night," Griffin; Waltz—"The Three Guardsmen," Baker; Galop—"Der Sturmvogel," C. Faust; Waltz—"Mabel," Godfrey; Quickstep, Grafulla. It is only necessary to say that these selections were rendered in Grafulla's best style, which is as high praise as we can give. The selections from "Crispino e la Comare," and the Mabel Waltz, were warmly received, the former eliciting an encore. The Mabel Waltz, as played by this band, is a most bewitching piece of music, so much so that the audience are almost affected like those who heard the "Pied Piper of Hamelin." The supply of gas on last Saturday was very defective, and the lights at times nearly went out. The next concert will be given on Saturday evening, December 8th.

Lieutenant-Colonel George T. Haws, of this regiment, has recently been elected President of the Commonwealth Insurance Company. Colonel Haws has for a long time been Secretary of this company. We congratulate the Colonel on his advancement.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Company E, of this regiment, Captain John Egolf commanding, held an invitation ball at Montague Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. The rooms were neatly decorated with flags, and presented a very pleasing appearance. The ball was well attended, and among those we noticed present were Colonel Fowler, commanding the Fourteenth regiment; Lieutenant Pratt, U. S. Navy; Captain Gould and Lieutenant Dobbs, of the First regiment (Hawkins Zouaves), and representatives of the Thirteenth, Twenty-third, Seventieth and Seventy-ninth regiments. Company E was organized previous to the war, and Colonel Fowler was its former commander. The company now has some forty names on the roll. It participated in all the engagements at the seat of war with the Fourteenth regiment, and its ranks are now well filled with the veteran element. The ball was a perfect success, the various committees being very efficient, doing all in their power to make their guests feel perfectly at home. The officers of the company are Captain John Egolf, Lieutenants Wiggins and Marling.

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—Colonel Dennis C. Minturn of this regiment was last Saturday placed under arrest by order of Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding First division, pending charges preferred by Captain Henry Fischer of the First regiment of cavalry. The charges are very serious in their character, although it must be remembered that the accused must be considered as innocent until he has been proved guilty. The first charge preferred is, "Habitual drunkenness." Charge second, is "Unofficerlike conduct." The first specification to the second charge alleges that Colonel Dennis C. Minturn, First regiment of cavalry, National Guard, having been appointed by his brigade commander (Brigadier-General Postley) to hold a regimental court-martial, did take advantage of that circumstance, and wrongfully induce private Frederick Rosenbrook, member of Company K, of said regiment, to pay him the sum of five dollars, which the colonel appropriated to his own use, falsely representing to the said Rosenbrook that he would be released from a fine of ten dollars, which had been imposed upon him by said court. There are four specifications to this charge, each of which charges the commission of an offence similar to that described in the first. We have not as yet received the order convening the court-martial for the trial of these charges.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—After the parade on Monday, as Colonel T. W. Parmele and Lieutenant-Colonel Coles, of this regiment, were passing up Fifth avenue, when they arrived at the corner of Twenty-first street they met a body of cavalry coming down. In turning out for this body of troops Colonel Parmele's horse slipped and fell, bringing the Colonel with such force to the ground that he was picked up in an insensible condition. The Colonel was conveyed to his residence, where he is now confined to his bed. Although the Colonel was seriously bruised, and will be compelled to keep quiet for a week or so, we are happy to state that his injuries are not of a serious nature.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held on Friday, the 23d ult., to fill the vacancy in the field of this regiment caused by the resignation of Major Krenkel. Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lux presided. Two field, six staff, and twenty-six line officers were present. Adjutant Unbekant was the most prominent candidate, but just before the taking of the ballot, Captain Wm. Seebach consented to become a candidate. The following is the result of the election: Total number of votes cast, thirty-four, of which Adjutant Unbekant received eighteen, and Captain Seebach sixteen, whereupon Adjutant Unbekant was declared elected.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Colonel William G. Ward, commanding this brigade, has issued General Orders No. 5 directing a General Court-Martial to convene for the trial of delinquent commissioned officers in this brigade during the past year. Detail for the court: Colonel Thomas M. Reid, Second regiment, President; Captain William G. Tompkins, Seventy-first regiment, Captain William V. Byrne, Twelfth regiment, members. The court will assemble at the armory of the Second regiment on Monday, December 17th, at 7½ o'clock, p. m. Major M. Dieffendorf, the brigade Judge-Advocate, will attend said court in his official capacity.

NATIONAL GUARD CAVALRY.—We recommend to our readers the communication of *Sabertache* which is published elsewhere. The suggestions of our correspondent are worthy of consideration, as it is certainly desirable that the cavalry of the National Guard should be thoroughly instructed either in mounted or dismounted drill, and with the few opportunities they have of drilling, mounted, they can hardly be expected to make very dashing cavalry men.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—A company court-martial is ordered to convene for the trial of all delinquents in Company A, Fourth regiment, Veteran Zouaves, N. G. S. N. Y. Detail for the court: First Lieutenant W. F. Moller, president; Sergeants Morrissey, Moir, Melia and Lowe. All persons connected with this company who are in arrears for dues, fines, etc., will be called before this court, and the strictest severity of the law imposed upon them.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Company B, of this regiment, give their second invitation ball, at their armory, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, on Thursday evening, December 13th. Company B is commanded by Captain William Atkinson.

FIRST REGIMENT.—The second annual military and civic ball of Company A of this regiment will take place at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, December 4th.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment gave a grand promenade concert at the arsenal, Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, the 29th inst., and consequently too late for a more extended notice in this number.

BROOKLYN RIFLE CORPS.—This new organization gave their grand opening soiree, on the 29th (Thanksgiving eve), at Rivers' Academy, Brooklyn. We will give fuller details in our next issue.

SERENADE TO THE GOVERNOR.—On Monday evening, after the review, Governor Fenton was serenaded at his hotel and made a speech.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

APPLICANT.—No special provisions have been made with regard to the appointments of assistant quartermaster. They will be made in the same manner as those in the new regiments.

J. T. S.—You can obtain the information you desire by applying to Major-General Rawlings, at General Grant's office, Washington, D. C.

READER.—You must receive an appointment before you can appear before one of the examining boards. The letter notifying you of your appointment will direct you to present yourself for examination.

APPOINTEE.—We have received your letter, but in such a mutilated state that we cannot use it.

J. E. F.—You should apply to the Paymaster-General through your company commander, when your case will be investigated.

W. H. M.—In answer to your question, "Does a Volunteer officer—still in service—vacate his Volunteer commission by accepting the appointment of a lower grade in the Regular Army, or does he retain his Volunteer rank until regularly mustered out of service?" we say that he does not, but retains his Volunteer rank until mustered out. He can, however, only draw pay in one of the positions.

SOLDIER.—We think not. As we understand the decisions on the subject, only those detailed at the headquarters of a department or geographical division are entitled to the extra pay you speak of.

D. L.—You should sign your full name to all communications to the JOURNAL.

U. S. C. T.—It must depend upon the wording of the appointment. An order carries transportation with it, but a citizen is required to join a regiment to which he has been appointed at his own expense.

WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

A WRITER in *London Society* gives an interesting account of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. It was the child of accident. The workmen of the Royal Foundry at Moorfields were melting some captured French cannon, when a Swiss-German officer named Schaleh, standing by, predicted an explosion from the dampness of the moulds. The Superintendent laughed at him, but the moulds were presently blown into minute fragments, the building destroyed and several lives lost. The Government sent for Schaleh and asked him to select a site for a new foundry, and when he had selected Woolwich, and the buildings had been erected, placed him in charge, and continued him in office for many years.

The Royal foundry of Schaleh's time has become a Royal Arsenal, covering three hundred acres of ground, employing five thousand workmen, and supplied with power for its machinery by more than one hundred steam engines. The Arsenal is divided into three departments—laboratory, gun, and carriage—with an officer of the Royal Artillery at the head of each. The description of the processes in these several departments is very entertaining, but, from its nature, does not admit of condensation. An immense supply of the "munitions of war" is constantly kept on hand. One item, mentioned by our author, is three million Armstrong shot. One of the most interesting parts of the works is the long iron shed in which the material to be shipped off is stored. The labels gave one a new sense of the greatness of the English Empire. A large tramway runs from the shipping house to the wharf, at which vessels of the largest size can lie at all stages of the tide. There are many curious trophies in the Arsenal. Bronze guns from China, battered guns found on the Redan, a fish-shaped gun, once the property of the King of Delhi; Yankee guns, "swindles" our author calls them; old English guns, and an extremely interesting gun, which was cast by the Knights of Malta in 1607. It is twenty feet long, and has on one side an engraving of St. Michael mastering Satan, and on the other of St. Paul shaking off the viper from his hand.

Notwithstanding the incalculable importance to England of this Arsenal—the one at Portsmouth being a very insignificant affair—we are told that it is almost entirely defenceless. At Woolwich there is not a single battery. Sheerness could easily be avoided by an enemy, and the works at Gravesend and Tilbury are not worth mentioning. In the words of the writer in *London Society*, "there is nothing whatever to prevent the enemy coming up the river Thames with their small, steel-plated steamers, and firing Woolwich, and then we should be in a pretty mess."

A GENERAL.

THE vulgar idea of a general is a very erroneous one. To exhibit a human form on a prancing steed and clothed in a martial cloak and a cocked hat is sufficient to inform the public mind that a general is indicated. The figure suggests ideas of leading a charge and such like duties—functions commonly supposed to be those of the commander, really those of subordinates. A man pondering over maps and manuscripts, or from a retired eminence calmly sending messengers in various directions, would be a representation nearer the truth. Brain, not mere animal courage, is the requisite in a commander. The day must be going badly with him when he has to descend into the *mêlée*—it is engaging the very last reserve. In the field of battle he must have a prompt determination as to the movement of troops, and a quick apprehension of the advantage of ground. But a host of other considerations crowd upon his mind, demand his grave solicitude and test his higher qualities for command. With what anxiety must he think of the subsistence and clothing of his troops; of their ammunition and stores; of the due disposition of reliefs and reinforcements; of the care of sick, wounded and prisoners; of the time at which certain troops should arrive at certain places, and the probable cause and result of delay; of sifting truth out of conflicting reports and penetrating the enemy's design; of guarding his own communications while he attacks those of his adversary; of the roads by which alone he can move his artillery; of the scarcity of water in one district, the poverty of means at his disposal for transporting an army over broad rivers in another. Yes, he must look before him, but around and behind him too.—*Cornhill Magazine*.

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MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.)

STILLWELL-SCOTT.—At Lexington, Ky., on Thursday morning, November 15th, at the residence of John McFarland, Esq., by Rev. R. G. Brank, JAMES STILLWELL, Lieutenant-Commander U. S. Navy, to Miss WINDIE M. SCOTT, of Lexington.

MILLER-COMSTOCK.—In New York, on the 23d ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Lieutenant-Commander JOSEPH N. MILLER, U. S. Navy, to NELLIE C., daughter of Captain J. J. Comstock.

STILLINGS-CHAMBERLAIN.—In Keene, N. H., October 24th, by Rev. W. O. White, SAMUEL V. STILLINGS, U. S. Navy, to MARY, only daughter of Hon. Levi Chamberlain, of Keene.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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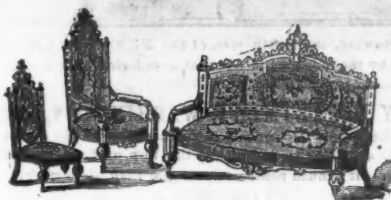
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